

# ILLUSTRATED TIMES

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## INDIAN PROSPECTS.

THE news that we continue to receive by successive mails from the East is of a somewhat perplexing character. We are in the habit of thinking that the Mutiny is over; that the original force of the impulse which caused it has spent itself; that the suppression of the Oude disturbances is now only a matter of detail; and so forth. Yet, though probably no mail comes without some news which is satisfactory, we have also plenty of warning that we must not make up our minds to be satisfied too soon. If, for instance, we strike a balance between the good and the bad elements in the last intelligence, we shall find that there is something to set against everything that is hopeful and encouraging in it; and we should be prepared, therefore, to back up the Executive in doing for the forces on the spot whatever can be done for them by the authorities at home.

Turning, first, to the cheerful side of the news, the most prominent feature of it is the taking of Calpee by Rose. The rebels had twice attacked him without success on his way to the place, but when he reached it fled without a blow. This was an acknowledgment on their part of their incapacity to hold anything from us in fair fight, but at the same time these kinds of victories seem to do little towards ending the war. The enemy scatter, and (as on this occasion), perhaps lose guns, elephants, and ammunition. But nobody knows when we shall hear of them again, and the condition which follows such a triumph cannot be called peace. What we want is such a force as, meeting their largest bodies, would inflict some vital wound. We take, at present, place after place, and just as we are established in one of them, we hear that it is "threatened" again. For instance, the rebels are once more said to be marching on Lucknow, and though nobody apprehended that they would be able to take it, the mere fact of the threat looks ill for the condition of Oude. It would seem that from the sheer extent of country and population, our troops, however well led and well guided, were not numerous enough to achieve a final pacification. No sooner does Brigadier Jones relieve Shahjehanpore, than he is "surrounded by masses of the enemy." These, of course, Sir Colin Campbell drives back; but it is a kind of thing like stopping the leaks or working the pumps of a ship. We make head against positive danger by continuous exertion, but then the exertion is most laborious, and there is always a sense of anxiety as to what is ahead. Sir Colin had to leave

garrisons every here and there, and was, by the last accounts, returning to do more fighting in regions which a little while since we all thought settled. Such is the fluctuating nature of this war. It is a series of shifting dangers, as irregular and difficult to calculate as earthquakes.

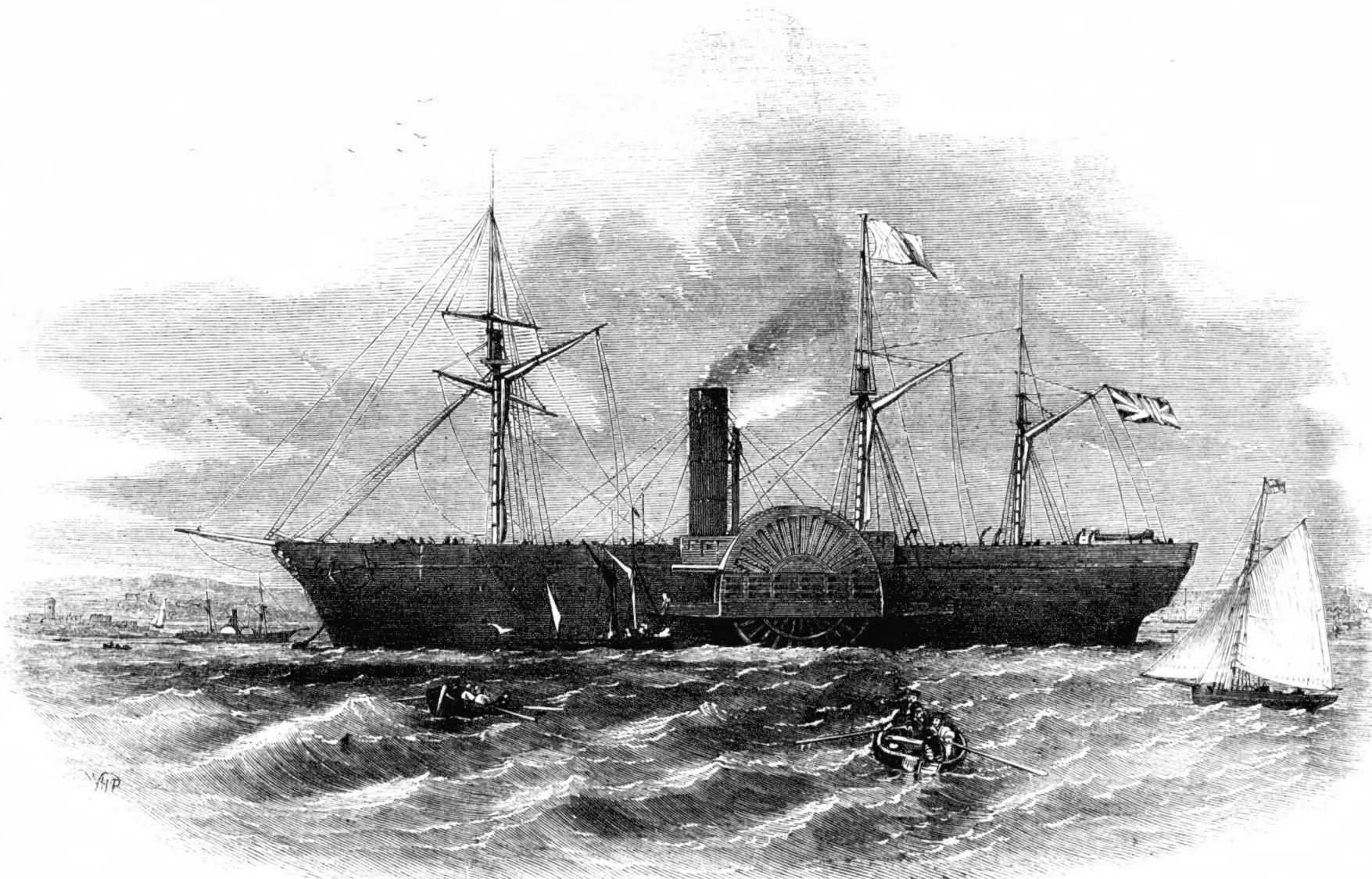
We sincerely trust that the disturbances in the Bombay Presidency may prove less really alarming than they look. But, so far, they exhibit the worst characteristics of the original mutiny. They have the marks by which one knows the disease, as the boils showed the existence of the plague. First, there is an outbreak, in which a chief, the Chief of Nurgood, is suspected to be implicated. The political agent, Manson, proceeds to the spot, and is murdered. We fear that such an event is too like the regular type of last year's events in Bengal to be explained on any less dangerous theory than that the known difficulties of our war in other regions had given hope to the disaffected in these. The authorities had acted vigorously, and with native troops, against the insurgents, so we trust that the contagion was checked early; but it cannot be denied that it has appeared in a dangerous neighbourhood. The haste with which reinforcements were ordered to Kolapore shows that the authorities feared for the peace of the Southern Mahratta country, the home of a race fierce and fickle by character and traditions. We are not so much startled, from their peculiar character, by the disturbances in the Nizam's country; but there, too, reinforcements have been sent, and unquestionably the southern and western districts of India require more careful watching than ever.

Generally, the effect of the last news has been to give to the darkest side of Indian prospects a greater prominence than it has had lately. We see that the task which devolves upon the empire is one for which time and numbers are required as much as capacity and courage. With Lord Stanley in the Board of Control and Sir Colin Campbell at the head of the troops, we want no assurance that material will be wisely used, and the important need of the day is that material shall be forthcoming. Drafts of troops are leaving our shores now at frequent intervals; but recruiting must go forward with continuous energy; and the weakness of our army must be made up for by the strength of our marine. We have scarcely yet made up for the loss of time incurred when Vernon Smith and his colleagues failed to see the awful danger that loomed on us and ridiculed all such suggestions as sending troops overland.

Meanwhile, it is satisfactory to reflect that the India Bill will be passed, and that the Parliament will not rise without having given India some substitute for the Government which it censured. What would have been more absurd news to send out than that Parliament had condemned the old system, and did not know what to put in its place? Such a fact would have nerved every mutineer's arm, and cast suspicion into every ally's heart. The natives would have attributed such confusion to alarm, whereas, to proceed with an administrative change during the struggle indicates a certain composure and confidence in the result which will not fail of its effects.

Some sage folk sneer at the India Bill for what is its real merit, viz., its composite character. It adopts provisions to satisfy public opinion, yet does not so much as its predecessors violate the traditions of the Company. So much the better, we think, for it. But then the Palmerstonians (for there is still such a party) overrate altogether its obligations to them. That it made the Crown supreme, was a necessity so obvious as to involve no plagiarism unless indeed it was a plagiarism from the entire British public. But it carried the elective provision in their teeth, and this is still the only scheme that has been discovered to neutralise that wholesale supremacy of the Executive which the Whigs so naturally despised. Long ago, we indicated our approval of the elective element in the bill, while we showed how difficult of execution would be the mode first employed to make it available. The later plan will secure a frequent influx of new and independent members into the Council; whereas, under Palmerston's plan, their dependence would have been literally servile, and every other appointment made to the Board would have probably been a job.

The letter of the 23rd ult., addressed by the Company to Lord Stanley, is as well written as we have always admitted the India House manifestoes to be, and may perhaps make some mark on the details of the bill yet. To make a majority of the Council have Indian experience seems, however, to us quite enough, for there is a kind of knowledge of a country which does not involve having travelled in it, and yet is as valuable for legislative purposes as the other; which, too, in the possession of a superior man, counteracts the prejudices that many people are apt to acquire about a country on the spot. We cannot, therefore, regret that the bill requires only a majority to have a residential experience of the East. But we agree with the letter so far as it urges a strict co-operation between Secretary



THE INDIAN EMPIRE, MAIL STEAMER ON THE NEW ATLANTIC ROUTE.—(FROM A SKETCH BY E. J. HARTY.)





and Council, and recommends a frequent deliberation of these powers together. However, it will be hard if such a body cannot make its influence felt upon a State officer responsible to Parliament and watch, day by day, on the other hand, the main power must evidently rest with him upon whom rests the main responsibility; and a Council, with the Secretary under its thumb, would in these degenerate days, soon degenerate into a Board of Works, and leave India to degenerate into a political river Thames.

#### NEW LINE OF TRANSATLANTIC STEAMERS.

It was noticed in the "Illustrated Times" of last week that a new line of direct steam communication was about to be opened, from Galway to America. This project, which promises so many benefits to Ireland, was started by Mr. Lever; and though the vessel first despatched met with an untoward accident, there seems every prospect of success for the scheme.

The *Indian Empire*, which is engraved on the preceding page, was the pioneer of the new line—her destination being Halifax. Our readers remember, however, that in entering the Channel from Galway Bay, she struck upon the San Margarita rocks, under circumstances which gave rise to a suspicion that the ship had been unfairly dealt with. Her pilots were arrested, and remanded to the Assizes. Fortunately, however, the *Indian Empire* was very little damaged, and next day she was again started on her voyage.

Another vessel—the *American Empire*—is to sail on the 27th instant, with passengers, freight, and, we believe, a mail bag. The *American Empire* is reported to be a quick sailer, of three thousand tons register. Report goes so far as to say that a third packet-boat is to be placed on the line between Galway and Quebec. We hope an enterprise begun with so much spirit will prove as successful as it deserves. It is certainly of great importance, not only to Galway, but to Ireland generally.

### Foreign Intelligence.

#### FRANCE.

The decree which creates the Prince Napoleon Minister of Algeria has the following articles:—

"Art. 1. There is hereby created a Ministry for Algeria and the colonies. Art. 2. That a Ministry shall be formed for the direction of the affairs of Algeria, and of those of the colonies, which shall be separated from the Ministry of War and from the Ministry of Marine. Art. 3. Our well-beloved cousin, Prince Napoleon, is charged with this Ministry. Art. 4. Our Ministers of State, War, and Marine, are charged, each as far as he may be therein concerned, with the execution of the present decree, which shall come into force from the 1st of July next."

The Prince will have two directors under him,—one for Algeria, the other for the rest of the colonies.

The Emperor is at Plombières. His Majesty and the Empress were on Sunday present at the inauguration of the monument erected by his Majesty to the memory of his mother, Queen Hortense, in the church of Rueil, which also contains the mausoleum of the Empress Josephine.

M. Devienne, procureur-general of the Imperial Court of Lyons, has been appointed to succeed M. Delangle as first president of the Imperial Court of Paris. M. Delangle seems determined to make his rule as popular as circumstances will permit. It is said that the embargo laid on the "Independence Belge" by General Espagnose will be removed, and the seizures of English papers are already not so numerous. M. Delangle has also determined to abolish the distinction hitherto made between Government and independent journals in regard to being sold in the streets. The sale of all will be equally permitted.

Marshal Randon, Governor-General of Algeria, has arrived in Paris.

#### SPAIN.

The Queen and King were to make their entrance into the capital on the 23rd ult., on their return from Anagnin.

Rumours of a ministerial crisis are again current. From a private letter we gather that Senor Isturitz has resolved to enter upon a path of concessions to Liberalism, to which he hopes to secure the consent of the Queen.

The Madrid journals are furious about the attacks made on the Spanish Government in the House of Lords on the slave-trade question.

#### AUSTRIA.

The deficit in the Austrian finances this year, is reported to be as large as four millions sterling.

The Emperor of Austria has refused, it is said, all changes in a liberal sense recommended by the Archduke Maximilian in the Government of Lombardy.

#### RUSSIA.

The Emperor is about to visit Poland, several of whose fortresses are to undergo Imperial inspection. From Warsaw he will go to Germany.

A letter from St. Petersburg, in the "Nord," describes the advance of a Russian column in the Caucasus, commanded by General Filipson, along the banks of the Adigah, to a point called by the natives the Tomb of Kalabat. On May 15 the column arrived at this spot, and immediately surrounded its position with palisades. On the following day the troops commenced working on the foundations of a new fort. Very little resistance was offered by the inhabitants, who withdrew into the interior of the country.

#### ITALY.

The famous *Cogliari* steam-ship, with her crew, has arrived in the port of Genoa, with Mr. Barber, our consul, on board. She was delivered up to her owners. A great number of boats surrounded the steamer on her arrival; and as soon as permission was given to get on board, her decks were crowded with visitors. A telegraphic despatch from Naples reports that Piedmont intends to persist in demanding an indemnity in this affair.

The Piedmontese Senate, in its sitting of the 22nd ult., passed a bill for the loan of 40 millions of francs (41,600,000), by a majority of 41 votes to 12.

It was reported that Mazzini's party intended to get up a new demonstration for the anniversary of June 20.

A league is forming in Naples and the States of the Church for abstaining from the consumption of any English or French produce, to show the resentment of the Italians against the Western Powers for their interference in their affairs.

A hurricane ravaged the small town of Sala (Naples) on the 13th ult., destroying more than fifty houses, and cutting up the high road in various places. The surrounding country suffered very much, and many people perished. Sala possessed a population of 8,000 inhabitants, and had previously suffered severely from the earthquakes of December last.

News from Piacenza mentions that the Austrians were hastening the construction of new fortifications.

#### TURKEY AND THE EAST.

VELY PACHA, the Governor of Candia, has been dismissed, and certain public functionaries are to be punished; which implies that the complaints of the insurgent Candiotas were not without foundation. Permission is also accorded to the Christians to wear arms, like the Mussulmans—an important concession. The most significant fact, however, is that the insurgents, three thousand in number, have not yet laid down their arms, though they seem to observe the armistice.

The Turkish troops in Bosnia amount to not less than 30,000 men, of whom 20,000 are Bashibazouks. This looks as if the Turkish Government were afraid of some danger on its northern frontiers.

The French Vice-Consul at Sidon appears to have been insulted by the Turks. M. De Lesseps, who was near at hand, is said to have

got in a French war-steamer, and to have taken the offenders into custody. An inquiry is going on into the assault committed on our consul at Beirout.

"According to an unauthenticated version," says a Paris letter, "the negotiations about Montenegro have been interrupted by the fact that the Turkish Government does not possess the maps necessary for fixing the limits of the little State of Prince Danilo, and it will be necessary to send practical men to draw them." The "Nord" of Brussels, in speaking of this matter, asserts that the Austrian Government possesses a map, but refuses to communicate it.

#### AMERICA.

THE "British outrages" are already a matter of history. The reports about them are now acknowledged on all hands to have been greatly exaggerated, and those that were really committed have been discovered by the British Consul at Havannah, as well as by Admiral Stewart. An alleged violation of Spanish territory by a party of marines from the *Sygar*, for the purpose of searching plantations on the coast of Cuba for newly-imported negroes, has been formally denied by the Spanish authorities.

The Naval Bill, as it passed both Houses, provides for the construction of seven steam sloops of war, and a small paddle-wheel war-steamer for the China seas.

The intelligence from Utah will be found in another place. It is still very conflicting. At first we hear that Governor Cumming had entered Salt Lake city, and that the Mormon settlements were broken up, the inhabitants moving south in the direction of Sonora. Then we are told that after the Mormons had removed their women and children from the Salt Lake they returned, apparently determined to stand their ground against the American troops; and that Governor Cumming had been completely deceived.

A terrible steamboat catastrophe had taken place on the Mississippi, the scene of so many similar disasters. According to one account 100 steamboat passengers were blown into the air by the bursting of the boilers, while another puts the number of victims down at 250.

A fearful gale had occurred on the banks of Newfoundland, attended with immense loss of life and property to the French fishermen; besides the loss of vessels, it is said 300 men perished.

The floods of the western rivers have committed great devastations. The reports from Cairo, Illinois, are of the most alarming character. The water was still rising, and was running over the Ohio level in several places. "Mr. Ashley, chief engineer of the *Illinois*, gives the opinion that one foot more rise will sweep Cairo entirely away."

Baltimore had been visited by a rain-storm and flood, doing immense damage. Horses and wagons were swept away into the falls.

#### CHINA.

THERE appears to be no improvement in the state of things a Canton. Large bodies of braves were being collected in the vicinity of the city, and a rising against the Allies was thought not improbable. The Hoppo had been arrested and Pihkwai put under surveillance, because the former attempted to leave the city privately, and the latter, having secretly sent off his seal and his servants to Fatsan, was about to follow them himself, along with the judge.

The new Commissioner, Hwang, had arrived in the neighbourhood of Canton.

A Chinese, who attempted to kill a European policeman in Canton, had been executed.

The English and French Consuls had taken up their residence on the Hunan side of the river. The flags of their respective nations were hoisted under the usual salutes.

The rebels, it would appear, are again causing disturbances in the North, and several towns are reported to have been taken by them. At Ningpo some excitement existed, as it was said the rebels were marching on Hangchow, in that neighbourhood. The state of the country stopped communication with the tea districts.

The following proclamation had appeared:—

"The French Admiral, the English Admiral, and the Commanding English General hereby make known their commands. Whereas our two countries (France and England) have taken possession of Canton, and the city, as well as adjacent suburbs, are under our guardianship. This guardianship is our business—your citizens and residents in the suburbs, have no occasion to meddle with the control of affairs. Should robbers come from without, our arms are able to repel them, and to afford all necessary protection. How is it, then, that some of you are engaged in raising soldiers, taxing each other to support them, and to provide munitions of war? You do this under pretence of a necessity to guard against rebels from the north-west borders, and from the two King rivers. You know that you are deceiving, and that you have no such necessity imposed on you. In reality, you view us as your enemies, and desire to ignore the good understanding it would be well to maintain. Go to—you are fools!"

"Let there be no more of this. Retire each of you to your abode, and labour peacefully about the duties of your respective callings."

"Let all within ten 'le' (four miles) of the city walls be assured that further attempts to raise militia will be put down; neither shall money be collected, nor war instruments prepared for the purpose of resisting us, who are your best friends. After this proclamation, should any one be found acting in defiance of our orders, his property shall be confiscated, and he shall be further subjected to the horrors of mortal punishment. Family and friends will all suffer; repentance comes too late. Do not oppose this special proclamation."

"The 'Bo-ung' year, 3rd month, 16th day (23rd April, 1858)."

GREAT FIRE AT DANTZIG.—The city of Dantzic has been visited by a destructive conflagration, which broke out on the evening of the 19th inst., and was not subdued till eight o'clock the next morning. Fifty-five houses were destroyed, and five persons perished in the flames. The damage is estimated at 1,000,000 of roubles. The chief part of the loss is covered by insurance in the Gotha and Leipzig companies.

NEW TRIBE OF ABORIGINES.—The discovery of a new tribe of aborigines is reported in the "Sydney Empire."—"A gentleman who, in May last, was at a remote station down the Balonne, called Goome, about one hundred miles below Surat, fell in with four blacks, who came to that part of the Balonne a few days previous, and who appeared to belong to a tribe unknown to white men. They presented the remarkable peculiarity of being entirely without hair. This complete baldness gave them a strange unearthly appearance, at which it is said the Balonne blacks were at first very much terrified. These aboriginal strangers said they saw white men's bones and equipments beyond the River Barrow or Warrago, from which they had come. It is conjectured that these remains may be those of Leichhardt and his party."

EUROPE AND THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.—The following paragraph in the "Express" is important:—"The late events in Herzegovina and the more recent troubles in Candia appear to have attracted the serious attention of the European Governments to the situation of the Christian subjects of the Ottoman Empire. It being found that the hatti-humayun granted by the Porte in February, 1856, is not carried out, the great Powers have decided, if we may rely upon our Eastern correspondent, to bring the question before the Paris Conference. We have no means of verifying the correctness of this intelligence, but we have never yet had occasion to doubt the accuracy of the source from which we derive it."

NEAPOLITAN JUSTICE.—The Neapolitan correspondent of the "Times" says that "thirteen men, confined in Santa Maria Apparente, because they were born in the same town or district with Milano, have just been liberated. After nearly eighteen months of imprisonment, neither tried nor accused, they receive the boon of liberty. Of course, their gratitude and attachment to the Government will be boundless."

GOLD IN THE HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORY.—Recent advices confirm the rumour that immensely rich diggings have been found on the Fraser and Thompson rivers. Already there were many miners on the spot, the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company giving them every facility for working; and the Indians are friendly.

WAR AT THE CAPE.—The "Cape Arris" says that "a deplorable and bloody war has at last broken out between the Free State and the Basuto nation. The alleged cause of the war is the interminable boundary question. The war commenced by the Boers, by order of President Pothof, attacking and seeking the French missionary station of Beersheba, within the Free State boundaries, and massacring the unoffending inhabitants. A great quantity of cattle and other property was captured. Various collisions and reprisals have taken place, generally resulting in favour of the Boers, and in considerable loss of life to the Basutos, but the main forces on either side have not yet come into contact. The Boers are concentrating with the intention of attacking the chief Moshesh, near his stronghold of Thaba Bosiu."

#### THE INDIAN REVOLT.

Official telegrams from India give us the following intelligence:—

##### BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

"Serious disturbances have occurred at Gubbuck, in the Dharwar Collectorate. The outbreak was headed by Bhura Rao, of Moorjender, and the Desayee of Dharwad, who obtained possession of the fort of Poud (or) by treachery. The chief of Nurgood was arrested, and being closely guarded. The police official agent, Mr. C. T. Manson, attended by a few horse-men, proceeded promptly to Nurgood district, in the hope of restoring order, when he was treacherously attacked on the night of May 29th by 800 men, headed by the Chief of Nurgood, and killed with all his escort. It being greatly feared that the disaffection would spread all over the Southern Mahratta country, reinforcements have been ordered to proceed immediately to Belgaum and Kolapoor; in the meantime, it is hoped that the outbreak has been promptly repressed. A Madras column, under Major Hughes (June 1), took the fort of Copal by assault, and among the slain were Bhura Rao and the Desayee. On the same day, Colonel Malcolm, with a light Bombay detachment, arrived at Nurgood, and stormed the town. On the next day he occupied the [fort?], which was evacuated during the night. A pursuit of the chief was then commenced, and intelligence has just been received that the chief was captured by Mr. Southern, the superintendent of police, on June 3.

##### NIZAM'S COUNTRY.

"The Aurangabad districts are much disturbed, by Arabs and Rohillas, who have plundered several towns; the Resident strongly urged that a European reinforcement be sent immediately by the Government of Bombay to Jaulnah. A field detachment, about 150 men of all arms, has been despatched.

##### ROHILLIUND DIVISION.

"The rebels near Shahjehanpore were attacked by Sir Colin Campbell on the 21st of May, and driven back to Mohindee, which place was taken by our force.

##### FUTTEYGURH.

"On the 28th of May 5,000 rebels, in two bodies, crossed the Kallee Nundee, and marched along the western boundary of the district, burning and destroying villages; on the evening of the 29th they were crossing the Ganges. The Rohilleul force of cavalry had gone out in pursuit of them. Two princes of the Delhi family were arrested on the 28th of May by the Tessildar of Hussampur.

##### CAWNPORE DISTRICT.

"A party of about 1,000 men, with four guns, supposed to be from Humerpore, reached Azung, on the Grand Trunk-road between Lul-lupore and Cawnpore, on the 29th of May. The road is fairly closed. Some thousand rebels, horse and foot, with eight guns, in three divisions, crossed from the Humerpore side of the Jumna to the Shorepore Ghat on the Ganges. The last division crossed on the 29th of May; they are proceeding to Oude. Middleton's columns arrived at Mohar, opposite the Shorepore Ghat, on the 30th. Brigadier Cartwright, with a small force, had marched for the same point on the 29th of May. Brigadier Sir Edward Lugard defeated the rebels near Juggespore, on the 26th of May, killing a great number. Our force, by the latest accounts, was still in pursuit.

"Calpee was entirely in our possession, both town and fort, on the evening of the 23rd of May. Large stores of guns, gunpowder, and other munitions were found in the fort. A flying column which was sent in pursuit of the rebels quickly came up with them, killing a great number, and capturing eight of their guns. One portion of the rebels succeeded in crossing the Jumna, but appear to have been attacked and dispersed by the Zemindars of Russulabad. Another and larger body escaped towards Gwalior by Jaloun, and were about twenty-four miles from Gwalior on the 29th of May. His Highness Seindia has despatched two regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and eighteen guns to the Mohar encampment, for the purpose of opposing the rebels. He will command the force himself. A small force with twelve guns remain for the protection of Gwalior.

"Seindia is anxious for the speedy advance of the British troops on his frontier. The column under Brigadier Smith recaptured Chundaree from the Boondelachs on the 25th of May. After effectually demolishing the works of this stronghold, the column will advance towards Esaghar."

From other telegraphic despatches we learn that

"Sir H. Rose captured Calpee on the 23rd of May, having been twice ineffectually attacked by the rebels during his advance. Sir H. Rose made his approach by the river side, below Calpee, having entered into communication with Colonel Maxwell, who held a position on the west bank of the Jumna, so as to shell the town and fort. The enemy offered no resistance, and the city fell without any loss on our part. A rapid pursuit was made by cavalry, and the result was the capture of all the guns, elephants, and ammunition. In the pursuit 500 of the enemy were killed, 50 guns, 24 standards, and immense stores of ammunition were found in the fort. The mutineers were quite discouraged. A rabble of 3,000 or 4,000 crossed into the Doab on the 26th, apparently making for Oude. General Lugard has nearly completed their dispersion.

"Chundaree, which had been attacked by the insurgents, has been re-captured from them by Smith's brigade, sent from Goomah.

"Gwalior has been attacked and plundered by the insurgents.

"The Rajah of Chanda in Nagpore, on the Hyderabad frontier, had broken into open rebellion.

"After the relief of Shahjehanpore by Brigadier Jones, he was surrounded by masses of the enemy. This was on the 15th of May, on which day Sir Colin Campbell left Bareilly with the whole of his disposable force, reaching Shahjehanpore on the 18th. The 23d he drove back the enemy, capturing Mohindee.

"On the 26th Sir Colin Campbell occupied Jellalabad, on the Futteyghur road.

"Oude is still disturbed, the rebels again approaching Lucknow. It was not thought, however, they would venture on an attack, as the city is fully defended, and the garrison very strong."

##### THE PUNJAB.

In the early part of May, great apprehensions was felt at Meer Meer that another revolt would burst out among the disarmed sepoys at that station, as a mode of celebrating the first anniversary of the rising. All the English and Sikh troops were accordingly put under arms; guns, loaded with grape, were pointed so as to be ready to batter down the huts of the sepoys; and the port fires were kept constantly burning. General Windham, who commands at the station, had the sepoys paraded on the morning of the 7th of May, when they were searched, and a few arms were discovered on them. Some of the men were taken prisoners; but the military authorities have rather endeavoured to hush the matter up.

The Chief Commissioner reports (according to a message from Allahabad under date May 14) that "some days before" a conspiracy had been discovered in a wing of the 4th Native Infantry at Hosheerpore. Six of the conspirators have been hanged and four transported. The tainted wing was marched at once to Jullunder.

##### LUCKNOW THREATENED.

Lucknow was threatened by a great body of insurgents, who gathered about the city in increasing numbers. Defences were in course of construction at and about the principal entrance to Lucknow. Thousands of hands were employed on the works. The ground was being cleared of buildings for a circuit of three-quarters of a mile round the Inaam-bara, from the top of which the whole of the city is visible.

##### ANOTHER PORTENT OF MISCHIEF.

All the Calcutta papers mention, with expressions of more or less apprehension, a circumstance akin to the mysterious circulation of chupatties all over the country, which, up to this moment, remains unexplained, but which was the immediate forerunner of the mutiny. This is a prophecy which has been published in various bazaars by the beat of tantom, that "within three months and thirteen days something white will altogether disappear."



## THE WEATHER IN INDIA.

A young officer from Banda says:—"The heat is really terrible. It boils up the covers of books, splits the tables, and cracks the very timbers. There is no rest at night either, it is so intensely close."

The following is a list of the deaths in the defeat at Arrah in April, which illustrates the cost of a hot weather campaign:—

His Majesty's 35th.—Officers.—Killed, 1; died from apoplexy, 2. Men.—Killed, 8; wounded (but died from apoplexy), 10; died from apoplexy, 84; total, 102 men and three officers.

Naval Brigade.—Killed, 5; wounded (8 died from apoplexy), 9; died from apoplexy, 5; total, 19.

Artillery.—Killed, 3; died from apoplexy, 1; total, 4.

Battery's Sikhs.—Killed, 7; wounded, 7; officers wounded (Capt. Walker), 1; total, 15.

## SIR HUGH ROSE ON THE MUTILATION QUESTION.

Sir Hugh Rose says, in a despatch on the taking of Garacota:—"A young lady has arrived in Calcutta who survived the massacre at Cawnpore. She was carried over the country by a trooper, and seems to have been cruelly used. I send you the name and my authorities, as, should she proceed to England, she may bear valuable evidence. She tells readily all that occurred up to the commencement of the massacre, but the recollection of that scene always produces convulsions, and it is interdicted by her friends."

THE KING OF DELHI'S PRISON.—On the 10th of March, the Governor of the Cape, Sir George Grey, in the course of his address to the Parliament, said:—"A correspondence will be laid before you, detailing the reasons for which it is intended to detain the King of Delhi in confinement in British Kaffaria. You will find from these papers that this is an isolated case, and that no intention exists of transporting prisoners from India to her Majesty's South African possessions."

THE NEW NATIVE ARMY IN INDIA.—The following is from the letter of a staff-officer of high rank:—"We are gradually raising a larger native force than we had before. Every station has its levy, all armed with percussion muskets, and properly drilled. I do not think a soul in the country knows the number of armed natives in our service. It is a sad mistake permitting it. What with police, mounted police, north-west provinces police, police resallahs, and such-like, in addition to levies, every civil officer is raising an army of his own, under no control, and it will end with our having an enormous armed force, not coming within the provisions of the Mutiny Act. The civil officers will never give up their power to raise men in this way if it is not soon stopped. I do hope Sir Colin will protest against it. I know it is being noticed; but unless something is done soon to stop it, there will be a difficulty in getting rid of the men, to say nothing of the impolicy of turning drilled men adrift at present."

## THE MORMON EXODUS.

Governor CUMMING has sent a despatch to the President of the United States, which represents the Mormon difficulty as settled. Governor Cumming says he left the camp on the 5th of April, en route to Salt Lake City, accompanied by Colonel Kane as his guide, and two servants. In passing through the settlements he was greeted with such respectful attentions as were due to the representative of the Executive authority of the United States in the territory. Near Warm Springs, at the line dividing Great Salt Lake from Davis county, he was honoured with a formal and respectful reception by many gentlemen, including the mayor and municipal officers of that city, and by them escorted to lodgings previously prepared for him, the mayor occupying a seat at his side in his carriage. Ex-Governor Young paid him a visit of ceremony as soon as he was sufficiently relieved of the fatigue of his journey to receive company. In a subsequent interview Young evinced a willingness to afford him every facility he might require for the efficient performance of his administrative duties; and the territorial seal was handed over to him by the late acting secretary of the territory. The records and library remained unimpaired.

At every point Governor Cumming was recognised as the Governor of Utah, and received with a military salute. He went to the Tabernacle and made a speech, "touching boldly on all the leading questions at issue between them and the general government." The Governor invited responses to his oration, and many of the Mormons spoke, referring in excited tones to the murder of Joseph Smith and to the services rendered by the Mormon battalion in the Mexican war, and recapitulating long chapters of their wrongs. The tumult fearfully increased as they progressed, but an appeal from Young restored calmness. Several afterwards expressed regret for their behaviour.

Governor Cumming says his visit to the Tabernacle will never be forgotten. There were between 3,000 and 4,000 persons assembled for the purpose of public worship, and there was a most profound silence when he appeared. Brigham Young introduced him by name as Governor of Utah. Having heard numerous complaints, Governor Cumming caused a public notice to be posted signifying his readiness to relieve those who deemed themselves aggrieved by being illegally restrained of their liberty, and assuring protection to all persons. He kept his office open at all hours of the day and night, and registered 56 men, 33 women, and 71 children as desirous of his protection and evincing a disposition of proceeding to the United States. A large majority of these people were of English birth, and were promised assistance to remove.

Governor Cumming proceeds to say that the Mormons, including the inhabitants of Salt Lake, in the northern part of the Territory, were performing another Exodus. "The roads every where are filled with wagons loaded with provisions and household furniture. Women and children, often without shoes or hats, are driving their flocks, they know not where, seeming not only contented, but cheerful. It is the will of the Lord, they say, and they rejoice to change the comforts of home for the trials of the wilderness." Their ultimate destination was not fixed on. Going south seemed to be sufficient to designate the place, but from private remarks of Young in the Tabernacle, Governor Cumming thinks they were going to Sonora. Young, Kimball, and most of the influential men, had left their commodious houses to swell the ranks of the emigrants. The Governor adds that "everywhere the masses announce to me that the torch will be applied to every house indiscriminately throughout the country as soon as the troops attempt to cross the mountains." Some of the Mormons were then in arms, and the Governor speaks of the mischief they were capable of doing as guerrillas.

By the very same express, however, which brought the Governor's despatch, came one from Colonel Johnson, in command of the troops, giving a totally different view of the state of affairs. He says that, far from submitting, the Mormons were strongly fortifying every available point in the mountain passes; and insinuates that Cumming was being made the victim of deceit, and that he was, in fact, a sort of prisoner in Brigham Young's hands. Which of them is right a few days will tell us, but, in the meantime, we are completely mystified. The Washington correspondent of the "New York Times" says:—"General Scott is in the receipt of despatches from General Johnson, dated at Camp Scott, and five days later than those from Governor Cumming, though not by the same express. General Johnson arrives at conclusions directly opposite to those of Governor Cumming touching the intention of the Mormons, who, he says, are now arming and fortifying at every point. The Administration is now fearful that Governor Cumming has been deceived. The next despatches will be looked for with intense interest. Many gentlemen conversant with Utah affairs think the President acted prematurely in proclaiming peace. Private accounts from Salt Lake represent Governor Cumming as almost a prisoner, and the Mormon leaders are exercising full sway over the minds of the people."

THE NEW YORK POPULATION.—There has been a large diminution in the population of the city of New York within the last year. The new "Directory" contains 4,000 less names of heads of families and business firms than that of 1857, and this of course represents a much larger number of individuals. This is no doubt owing to the panic, which sent many west, and drove many more into the country to economise; and next year will probably witness a return to the old state of expansion.

## IRELAND.

THE TRINITY COLLEGE RIOT.—The trial of Colonel Browne, chief-constable, for the attack upon the Dublin College students, was brought to an end by a verdict of "Not guilty." The indictments against the police were therefore abandoned.

BURNING OF A BRIDGE ON THE DUBLIN AND DROGHEDA RAILWAY.—The wooden viaduct at Rosinstown was burnt on Monday. The up mail train, due in Dublin at ten minutes past five p.m., was obliged to stop at Rush, the next station north of the viaduct. The bridge fell in. The mails were carried across the estuary, and, of course, were greatly delayed in consequence of the accident.

PRINCE ALBERT'S TOUR.—While on his tour in Ireland, Prince Alfred spent a day at Glenzariff in fishing. He was very successful in the sport, and left the place very much pleased. His Royal Highness afterwards went to Limerick, viewed the O'Connell statue, visited Castle Connell and the cathedral, and went on a short boating excursion on the Shannon. His reception here, as elsewhere, was very enthusiastic.

AN IRISH ELOPEMENT.—Two ladies, flying on the wing of steam into the Waterford Railway Station and the arms of their lovers, found themselves in custody of an unromantic police constable. They had left their father's home in the county of Kildare that morning, taking with them 100 guineas in gold for the benefit of their sweethearts—a sergeant-major and a colour-sergeant of the 11th Regiment, stationed in Waterford. The military were in waiting, but the telegraph had informed the police of the damsels' flight, and, when the train reached the platform, they were marched to the police-station. Their father arrived in Waterford next day, where, of course, a scene took place, but whether he proved stern or relenting has not transpired.

## SCOTLAND.

DEATH BY A BITE FROM A RAT.—At a "rattling match" in Glasgow, a rat got under the chair upon which one of the fancy was sitting. The man, wishing to expose the rat to the dog, put down his hand, when the rat very properly bit his thumb. A few days after, dangerous symptoms appeared in the man's hand, and by-and-bye mortification ensued. He died perfectly insane.

BAD CASE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.—Provost Sawers, of Stirling, is lodged in Stirling Jail on a charge of embezzlement and breach of trust. Mr. Sawers was agent for the Edinburgh and Glasgow Bank of Stirling, and overdraw his account to the amount of £8,000. He was held in very great respect, (says the "Scotsman,") not only in his own district, but in Edinburgh and elsewhere.

MASONIC CEREMONIAL IN EDINBURGH.—There was a great masonic display at Edinburgh last week, to celebrate the foundation of a new hall there for the Grand Lodge of Scotland. We propose to illustrate this subject in our next number.

## THE PROVINCES.

A CAUTION TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—A few days ago a man sold some wood-pigeons at Brampton. On being plucked, the flesh was found to be of a black appearance, and their crops were full of corn. The corn was taken to a chemist, who pronounced it to be mixed with arsenic. The fellow had caught the birds with poisoned bait, reckless of the consequences.

CRUELTY TO A SHIP'S APPRENTICE.—Two sailors have been committed for trial at Newport, Monmouthshire, for causing the death of a boy named Thomas. The boy and the men (whose names are Borcham and Passmore) all belonged to the schooner David and Martha, lying in the dock. On Friday the men took the boy out in a boat and ducked him till he was quite exhausted. While he was being passed up the ship's side from the boat he missed the rail from weakness, fell into the water, and was drowned. A man named McNeill, who saw the cruelty without interfering, was severely reprimanded by the magistrates.

A LIGHT ON THE MUTILATION QUESTION.—"The widow of a young officer, the daughter of a gentleman residing at Clifton, has just returned home," says the "Cheltenham Examiner," "after undergoing considerable privation and suffering during the mutiny." She had been married only two years to an Indian officer. He lost his life in the outbreak, and his unfortunate widow now comes home deprived of both her ears, and the fingers of each hand.

FIRE AT A LUNATIC ASYLUM.—A destructive fire broke out on Saturday evening at the Gloucester Lunatic Asylum, which stands on an eminence near the city. The building is adapted to receive about 600 lunatics, and contains nearly that number. An additional storey was being built, and the flames burst out near the workshops used by the builders. The fire spread gradually throughout the whole length of the wing, and room after room, and floor after floor was destroyed. The rest of the building is saved. The cries of some of the lunatics were fearful. The property is insured, and the damage is estimated at £5,000. The fire is supposed to have originated in the apartments used as workshops, and had probably smouldered from the time the men left work on Saturday night before bursting into a flame.

A NIGHT OF DANGER IN DOUGLAS BAY.—A number of persons who intended sailing from Douglas, Isle of Man, for Dublin, by the steamer Queen, of Whitehaven, were awaiting the arrival of that vessel one night last week, and got into the boats of the Whitehaven Packet Company for the purpose of going on board. On the vessel arriving and firing a gun, at half-past eleven o'clock, the boats proceeded towards her at the outside of the bay, but were unable to go alongside, as the steamer drifted away from the boats. A squall of wind off the land came down on them at the same time, and, proving too strong for the rowers, swept the boats away out to sea. The largest boat had on board 25 passengers, and a crew of three boatmen, with only two oars, and was encumbered by a heavy load of luggage besides the passengers. A considerable sea was running—too much for the open boat with her excessive freight; and she rolled to such an extent that all were in imminent danger. The luggage had all to be thrown overboard to prevent the boat's swamping. She now rode much easier, but all the efforts of the crew were required to keep her head to the sea, and so prevent her filling. The smaller boat had nine passengers on board, and rode rather lightly; she also drifted several miles off Lamlash. While the boats were thus exposed to hourly peril, the Queen was lying at anchor in Douglas Bay, and it was not till four o'clock in the morning that the captain knew what had happened to the passenger boats. He then went in search of them and picked them up.

BOILER EXPLOSION AT BLACKBURN.—A boiler explosion occurred on Saturday evening, at the weaving shed of Messrs. Holden, Blackburn. The force of the explosion at the base of the chimney caused about twenty or thirty feet of it to topple to the ground and mingle with the ruins of the boiler-house. The "engine tender" was blown from the boiler-house to the threshold of his own door, hard by; of course he was killed. Hot coals were also scattered towards the cottages, several windows were broken, and the clothes of two or three women were set on fire.

CRUELTY TO LUNATICS.—Stephen and Ellen Wilkinson (brother and sister) were charged at Hartlepool by the Lunacy Commissioners, with wilfully neglecting two lunatics, Martin and Ellen Wilkinson. These poor creatures were also brother and sister, relatives of the defendants, and between forty and fifty years of age. It appeared from the evidence that they had been confined for upwards of twenty years in a dark room, foul, and filled with noxious air. The man was much emaciated, and his legs were so contracted that he was unable to walk. He was found perfectly naked, on a filthy bundle of straw. The woman was also in a pitiable condition. The Court ordered their removal to a lunatic asylum.

FATALITY IN THE MERSEY.—Three out of five boatmen were drowned on Thursday week by the upsetting of a boat not far from the new Brighton pier. The two men were rescued by a small boat, which gallantly put off to their help, and it has been said that had one of the two ferry steamers which were at the new Brighton pier steamed at once to the spot, all the men might have been saved.

HORSE-TAMING AT DONCASTER.—One of Mr. Rarey's gentlemen pupils, at Doncaster, attempted the other day to experimentise on a vicious carriage-horse, but presently made a speedy and ignominious exit from the stable by the window; and he may now be seen perambulating the streets with his arm carefully bandaged in silk and linen.

RIOT AT WOLVERHAMPTON.—It had been advertised that a Borden de Camplin, a convert to the Established Church, would deliver three lectures at Wolverhampton on the Roman Catholic Church, and on Monday night, everything proceeded with tolerable quietness; but on Tuesday evening it was announced that another lecture would be given. A crowd of Irishmen collected around the Corn Exchange, and, notwithstanding the efforts of the police, commenced throwing bricks and other missiles; and it was not until much damage had been done—the splendid glass windows of the Corn Exchange broken, and several parties injured—that the mob could be quieted. Several individuals are in custody. The mayor had to read the Riot Act.

HENRY RICKETS AND KATHERINE STOTT were married at Wimborne Minster on Sunday. Their united ages amounted to thirty, being respectively fourteen and sixteen years. The bridegroom is fulfilling the situation of errand-boy to a grocer in the town at 5s. a-week.

## GREAT FIRE AT THE LONDON DOCKS.

The London Dock, as our readers are aware, is one of the largest on the banks of the river. It almost adjoins St. Katherine's, and extends through Wapping and Shadwell to Rotherhithe. On the south side of the principal basin, stands what are known as the South Stack Warehouses, a range of brick buildings, of considerable length and depth, five storeys high. Although termed one warehouse, it has numerous divisions, separated by 3ft. party walls, with a communication through every floor, by doorways protected by iron gates. The whole of the warehouses were crammed with merchandise of various descriptions to the value of between two and three millions.

About noon on Tuesday, the warehouses and loopholes were open, as usual, and gangs of labourers were busily employed on the different floors, when a cry was raised that the top floor of the division-warehouse in the centre of the south stack, was in a blaze. The dock police and fire brigade were immediately at hand, with their land and floating engines; but some delay was occasioned by the crowded state of the quay and roadway. Meantime the fire gained prodigiously. Descending to the lower floors, in which were stored hundreds of tons of jute, hemp, oil, tallow, rice, sugar in bags, chests, and hogsheds; spices, dyes, saltpetre, &c., &c., the progress of the flames was terribly rapid, while heavy clouds of black smoke darkened the neighbourhood. The steam floating engines stationed in the Thames now opportunely arrived. They were hauled into the Wapping basin and brought to the edge of the South Quay, along which the hose was laid, and taken to the roof of the adjoining divisions of the burning warehouse, upon which the main jets were directed. Although an immense mass of water was being thrown from some twenty branches—those of the dock and brigade floating engines alone throwing from 15 to 16 tons per minute—the flames still spread. By one o'clock the whole of the floors of the division were involved in a general blaze.

Slight rumbling explosions within the building were now heard. As already stated, among the goods in the building was saltpetre, said to be in bags, the exact quantity, however, no one seemed to know, or the exact place where it was stowed. That there must have been a large stock was evident. Presently a very loud explosion took place, succeeded by another still heavier. Immediately a cry was raised, "Run, it's the saltpetre." A general flight along the quays commenced, when an immense sheet of fire shot almost half way across the basin, and so heavy a concussion followed, that it was thought the whole range of the south stack was coming down. The centre division was blown to atoms. The front and back walls, of great thickness, were thrown outwards and fell, that at the rear on to some shed stores near the Wapping basin. Every one was panic-stricken for the moment, and the rush to escape was almost beyond description. Considering the hundreds of persons who were assembled, and the desperate struggle to get out of danger, it is marvellous that there was not a great loss of life. It is said, indeed, that one or more labourers perished, and many persons were injured by falling bricks, but none seriously. The consternation amongst the shipping on the explosions taking place was almost as great as on land.

As soon as the excitement had somewhat subsided, and the men were re-assured, they resumed working at the engines. It was thought that the shock might aid in checking the fire; it had, however, a contrary tendency, for the explosion had forced in the division walls, and the goods on the different floors of the adjoining warehouses were soon in flames.

It was not till near six o'clock that the fire was arrested; but even then the body of fire that still remained was very great. In all, three divisions of the warehouses were destroyed, a fourth was damaged, and considerable injury was done by fire and water to the contents on the floors of the adjoining division. Numerous gangs of labourers were employed in removing merchandise from the floors of warehouses adjacent, but the total loss must be very great. The warehouses are covered by several large insurances effected in almost every fire-office in the kingdom, and the merchandise was protected by floating policies. The origin of this disastrous outbreak has occasioned considerable curiosity; and a strict investigation is to be made.

## FREE MASONRY AND LADY FRANKLIN.

A MR. KOPMAN addressed a letter to Lady Franklin apprising her of the formation of a Masonic society, the "Kane Lodge," in New York city, for the purpose of raising money for the construction of a marble monument, 100 feet high, to the memory of Dr. Kane. Mr. Kopman says—"In the inscription, which will occupy a portion of one side of the base, the name of Sir John Franklin will necessarily appear; and children, the neglected and uneducated, will become familiar with the histories of two heroes, who were brothers in the mystic ties of our order."

In her reply Lady Franklin says, "You will not be surprised at this when I tell you, as I feel obliged to do (though it is very reluctantly), that till I read of the honourable notice you have taken, and intend taking of my dear husband, in connection with Dr. Kane as a brother Freemason, I am ignorant that he could have any claim to that noble friend's sympathies, or to your peculiar regard, on the ground of fellowship in your mystic art. I wish it were otherwise. I could almost wish that it could be proved this was the only secret my dear husband ever preserved towards me, so unwilling am I to forego the distinction conferred on him, or to appear ungrateful for or indifferent to past or coming kindness. If chivalric self-devotion, universal charity, good-will to mankind, purity and uprightness of conduct, be, as I believe they are, the fundamental virtues and imperative obligations of your mystic brotherhood, of which your masonic emblems are only the picturesque and poetic emblems, my husband was worthy to be your brother. It is impossible for me not to regret that you do not admit of a branch sisterhood of fellowship in good works, when I am told that for certain masonic reasons you could not accept any contribution on my part to the monument which the Kane Lodge is about to erect to the memory of my dear lamented friend. However, the monument, without my aid, will attain its one hundred feet of elevation. If I ever look at it, standing in some area of your beautiful city, it shall be without grudging that I was not allowed to help in building it up, and with all the admiration which I am sure it will deserve."

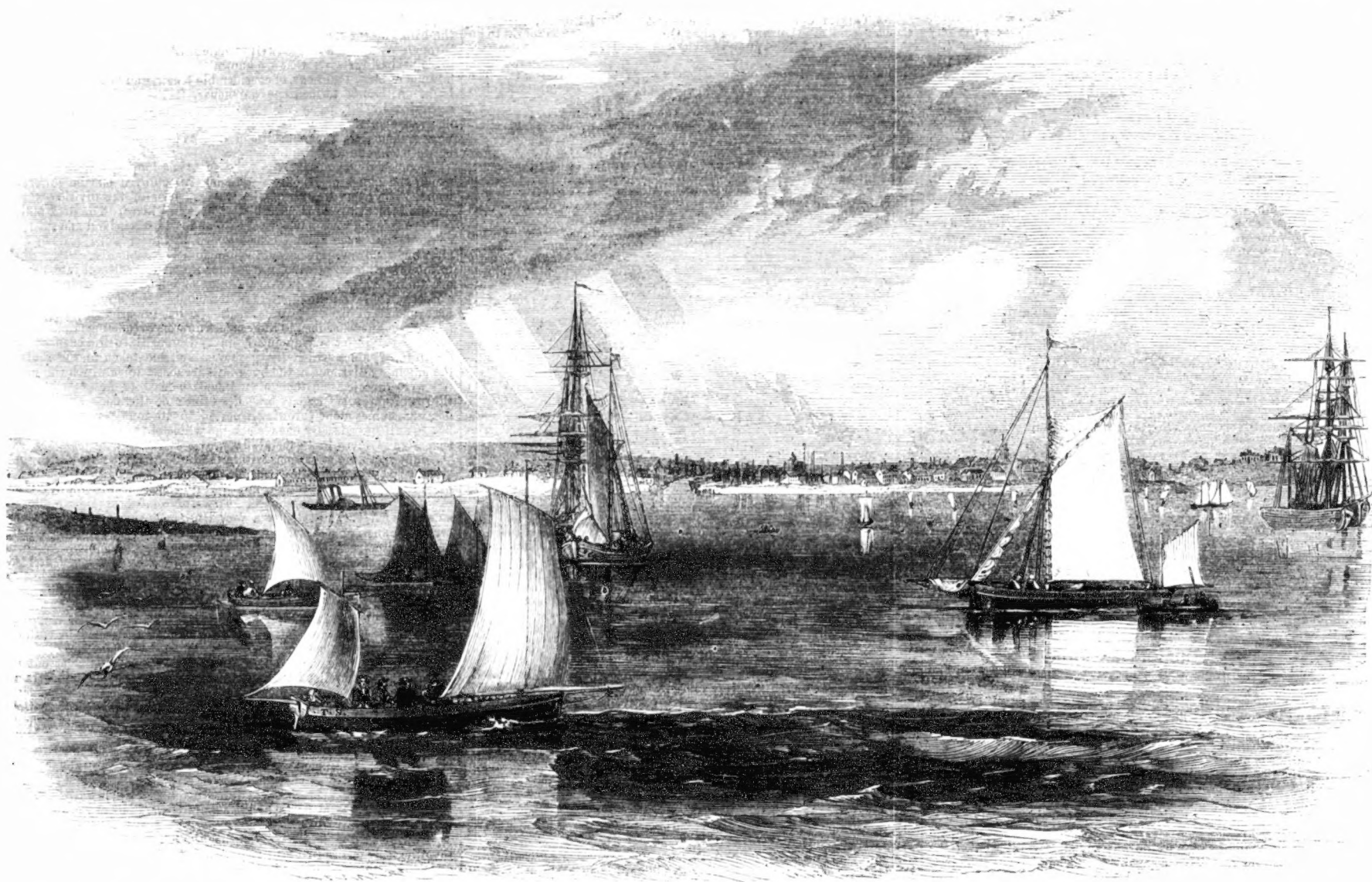
THE CAUSES OF RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—The committee of the House of Commons on railway accidents has given in its report. These accidents, says the report, arise either from inattention of servants, or defective material, or excessive speed; and the committee recommends that the Board of Trade should be fully empowered to investigate all railway accidents and report to Parliament; that with a view of preventing excessive speed, easy remedies should be given to the public against railway companies who fail to secure punctuality in the arrival and departure of trains, the want of which is the main cause of excessive speed; and that means of communication between guards and drivers should be established, and a system of telegraphic communication between stations enforced.

THE WRECK OF THE AVA.—The Board of Trade, represented by the Greenwich police magistrate and Captain Walker, opened an inquiry into the circumstances attending the wreck of the Peninsular and Oriental steamship Ava off the coast of Ceylon. The captain attributed the calamity to the force of the current which had set in, and the mistaking of a false light; with this explanation the Court agreed, but it did not wholly acquit Captain Kirtan of blame; according to the evidence of himself and his chief officer it was observed that the current had set in so early as four o'clock in the afternoon of the 16th of February (on the day, and four hours preceding the wreck); that the current was stronger at five o'clock, and still stronger at six o'clock. Upon this point therefore the opinion of the Court was that Captain Kirtan, possessing the knowledge he did, had neglected to take the precaution of heaving the lead.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAILS.—The mail contract with the European and Australian Steam Packet Company is dissolved. It commenced in January, 1857, and has therefore lasted only eighteen months. The remuneration for conveying the mails was £188,000 a year, a considerable portion of which has been withheld on account of fines. Fear of the company's steamers kept their time. The *Orinda* broke down in the Indian Ocean, causing great delay and anxiety; the *Orinda* ran on the rocks in the Red Sea; and lastly, we hear that the *Colombian* has broken down. The company seem to have committed the error of concluding the contract with a fleet insufficient to guarantee a high speed under all circumstances.

A LETTER FROM HANOVER states that the well-known General Halkett, who, in addition to other military services, distinguished himself at Waterloo, and in the first campaign in Schleswig-Holstein, has become blind, and that the Chambers have voted him a pension of 2,500 thalers, accompanied by an address of condolence.





VIEW OF GALWAY.—(SKETCHED FROM THE DECK OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE, BY E. J. HARTY.)

**GREAT TEMPERANCE MEETING ON OVERTON HILL.**

THERE was a great gathering of Total Abstinents, recently, on Overton Hill, in the neighbourhood of Frodsham. The magnificence of the weather was of itself sufficient to ensure the success of the fête, but in addition to this there were the attractions of picturesque scenery and varied amusement, as well as the bond of sympathy which drew

the whole company together. Several bands of music were on the ground; and if their performance was not very refined, it was at any rate vigorous and effective. Donkeys, ponies, etc., were in waiting for equestrians; there was a swing in the wood for the young people; and ever-flowing tea-urns for everybody. Nor, of course, was there any lack of speeches for those who delight in such vanities. Here and

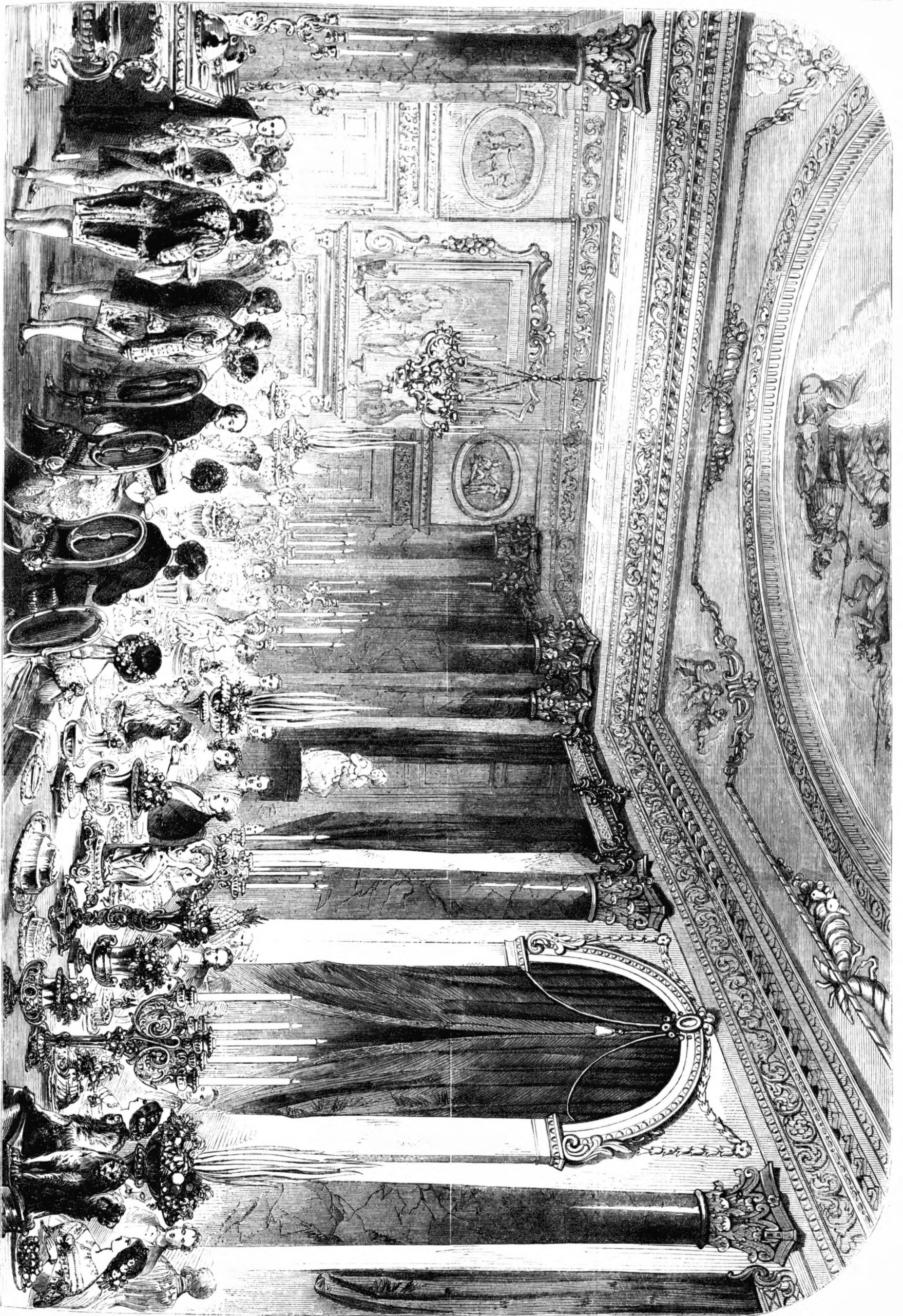
there an orator arose, and related his experience, which in every case, we are glad to say, had a happy termination.

The road to the summit of the hill is highly picturesque. From its summit there is a very wide prospect—on one side, the salt district, the river Weaver, and Walton Castle; and on the other, the blue boundary of the Welsh mountains.



GREAT TEMPERANCE MEETING AT OVERTON HILL.





BANQUET TO HER MAJESTY IN THE SALOON, STONEHENG ABBEY.



## INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, NO. 79.

## TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.

TOUCHING the excise duty on paper, let us relate a remarkable fact german to the matter. Some years ago, there was a duty on paper-hangings of 25 per cent.; that is to say, on paper-hangings at 6d. a yard the duty was 1½d., on paper-hangings at 1s. per yard the duty was 3d. Well, when the duty existed, and up to the time when it was abolished, the lowest-priced paper that was manufactured was sold at 4d. per yard; and it might have been supposed, that the removal of this duty would reduce the common paper-hanging about 1d., or say 1½d. But what is the fact? Why, you can buy now a far better paper at 1d. per yard. The cause of this extraordinary fall in price is, first, the removal of the duty from the paper; but secondly, and chiefly, the removal of the excise from the premises of the manufacturer. Let statesmen ponder this remarkable fact. Mr. Milner Gibson has once more brought the odious paper tax under the consideration of Parliament, and this time he has succeeded in obtaining its condemnation from the House of Commons. If the Whigs had been in power, it is questionable whether he would have attained his object: for Lord Palmerston would have resisted the motion; and, at the ring of the bell, some hundred members, albeit they had not heard a word of the debate, would have rushed up from the refreshment rooms wiping their lips, or from the divan all redolent of tobacco, to support their chief. But the bonds of party are happily, for a time, broken. The great Liberal body no longer look through party spectacles, but with unglazed eyes; they vote according to the dictates of reason, and not as they are bidden. Mr. Disraeli knows this. He can, in a measure, command the minority—he cannot, however, do that with the same despotic sway as that which Palmerston used to whip up his supporters; but he cannot rule the majority opposite, and so on this subject, as he has done on many others, he wisely gave way. A weak Government doubtless has its evils; but it is questionable whether a strong Government, with a blind unreasoning majority at its back, does not lead to worse.

## LORD HOTHAM AND THE LAWYERS.

Loungers in the lobby must often have seen a tall gentleman there in curious and quaint attire. Sometimes he has on a blue coat, with bright buttons, and a buff waistcoat; but the singularity of his costume is not in the colour but in the fashion of his clothes. His dress is of the mode which prevailed forty years ago, "when George III. was king." The waist of his coat and vest is short, the tails of his coat are long and pointed, the collar narrow and low, and the sleeves, where they join the body, are puckered up so as to look something like epaulettes. The hat of this singularly-dressed gentleman is also antique, for it spreads outwards at the top, and the brim is curled; and, moreover, instead of wearing Wellington boots or Bluchers, his feet are clad with low shoes and drab gaiters. This quaint-looking personage is Lord Hotham, the member for the East Riding. Lord Hotham is sixty-four years old. By profession he is a soldier, and he served in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. He is the grand-nephew of Admiral Hotham, and, if we mistake not, belongs to the family of which Sir John Hotham was a member, that gallant gentleman who shut the gates of Hull against King Charles I., and who, in a sally, was the first to shed blood in the great Civil War between the King and the Parliament. Lord Hotham is a Conservative, and has been in Parliament thirty-eight years. He sat for Leominster from 1820 to 1841, when he was elected for the East Riding. The Noble Lord does not often trouble the House with speeches. But, the other day, he seemed to be seized with a spirit of prophecy. And, to the astonishment of all, moved a most remarkable resolution, and, what is more remarkable, carried it by a large majority. The Noble Lord is a most diligent attendant at the House. He is generally present at prayers, and seldom leaves, excepting to dine, until after midnight. Though Lord Hotham does not speak much, it is clear that he observes, and watches, and reflects, and on the night in question we had the result of his reflections. The resolution which Lord Hotham moved was as follows:—"That it is contrary to the usage, and derogatory to the dignity of this House, that any of the members should bring forward, promote, or advocate in this House, any proceeding or measure in which he may have acted or been concerned, for or in consideration of any fee or pecuniary reward." The English of this resolution is not first-rate—nor is the grammar perfect. But let that pass; we know what it all means, and at whom the reflection is pointed. And, further, remembering what we have seen in the House and elsewhere, we believe that Lord Hotham has done the State good service in moving this resolution; and that the House thought so too, is proved by the fact that the motion was carried by the extraordinary majority of 210 against 27. And now, gentlemen of the bar, beware! It is a "standing order" of the House that you are to receive no "fee or pecuniary reward to bring forward, promote, or advocate, any proceeding in this House." Béranger in his autobiography tells us that Manuel, a consulting advocate at Paris, when he was appointed deputy, "refused all fees for consultation lest he should give occasion for doubts of the loyalty with which he fulfilled the office entrusted to him." It is too much, perhaps, to expect that our English advocates should follow this example—but it is not too much to expect that the moment they enter the House of Commons they should drop the character of advocate and become simply the representatives of the people. It is true, that no members were charged by name with the crime of having advocated any cause in the House for fee or reward; but that there is a general impression in the House that such things have been done, is proved by that overwhelming majority of 210 against 27.

## BRIGHT'S GREAT SPEECH.

It was on the motion for reading the India Bill a second time that John Bright, when Lord Stanley sat down, arose. The time was well chosen: it was about half-past seven o'clock. The hungry and impatient members had gone to dinner, and the House was quiet and calm. Two or three hours later, those who had gone to dinner would return, and in no humour to listen attentively to such an oration as the Honourable Member had to deliver. In a party fight it is not usual for the leading men to rise at this hour; but it is not uncommon for them to do so when they have to deliver a calm and argumentative exposition on some great measure of state policy. Gladstone we have often known to choose this hour. Mr. Bright's speech was one of his most remarkable efforts. It was one of those speeches which not only do credit to the author, but redeem the character of our great debating assembly. It is the popular notion that Mr. Bright is a clever, slashing speaker; but the Honourable Member has often shown, and especially he did so on this occasion, that he is something more than a mere oratorical pugilist. In a war of words, he is a formidable antagonist; but he is also a philosopher and a statesman, and, when occasion offers, can excite the calm admiration of his hearers by the breadth of his views, the closeness of his reasoning, and the force and aptness of his illustrations. It was the dinner-hour, but there was no drowsy inattention whilst he was speaking, neither were there any rapturous cheers. For the time, the House was in the hands of a mentor, so profoundly attentive that it had no thought of applauding. This is the highest effect of oratory. It is comparatively easy to move men's passions, but not so easy to command their attention to calm and dispassionate reasoning, for a couple of hours. When Mr. Bright sat down, the members arose in masses and left the House to cluster in the lobbies to talk over what they had heard; and there was but one opinion uttered by foes and friends, viz., that the Honourable Member for Birmingham had delivered "a great speech." The only objection offered to it was, that the theory it propounded is "impracticable." This objection was made pretty freely. But the answer was ready. At present the theory is impracticable, but Mr. Bright acknowledged that. He was not speaking merely for the present time. He believes that we are only beginning a course of Indian Reform, and it was his object to point out whether this course of reform ought to tend. And it occurs to us to remark that though this theory of his may be impracticable now, the impracticability arises from the fact that India, like many other countries, has so long been misgoverned, that at

present the best form of Government is impossible. The present Constitution, which we are hurriedly manufacturing, we cannot believe will be permanent. Soon, it is to be hoped, some great statesman will rise to power, capable of grasping and solving the great problem of how India should be permanently governed, and then Hansard will be referred to, and the suggestions contained in the speech of John Bright exhumed and pondered.

## THE COURTESY OF CONSERVATIVES.

Every one who has read our parliamentary proceedings, and the reports of the visits of deputations to the Ministerial Chief, has been struck with the courtesy of the Conservative Government; and some people have tried to account for this courtesy, by alleging that the Government being in a minority, the members thereof have felt obliged to be polite. "It's all soft soap," said a Radical to us, chafing at the sight of a Tory Government in power. "It's all soft soap; they know that if they were saucy we should soon turn them out." But unfortunately for this theory, the men were always, with one exception, courteous. Disraeli we know can be fierce enough, and in debate has not always kept within the bounds of politeness; but all the other chiefs are, and have always been, noted for their gentlemanly behaviour—Henley, for instance. Who that has ever had anything to do with him, whether in opposition or in power, whether in Parliament, private life, or at the Board of Trade, has not reason to be pleased with the suavity of his manners? There is not a finer specimen of an English gentleman existing than Mr. Henley; and as to Mr. Walpole, every member of the House must know that he has commanded universal respect, not so much by his talents and position, as by his suavity and politeness. So true is this, that a hope was pretty freely expressed, when the new Parliament assembled, that he would be chosen as the Speaker; and we will venture to say that, if Lord Palmerston had for once broken down the party rule, and placed Mr. Walpole, his opponent, in the chair, the appointment would have given universal satisfaction, excepting to the disappointed candidates. Who can look at the face of Mr. Walpole and believe that he could ever utter a discourteous or unkind word? Nor can much less be said of Sir John Pakington. Men may have different opinions about the talents of Sir John; but no one can say that he is not naturally courteous. And as are the Chiefs, so are the Whips. Sir William Jolliffe, Colonel Taylor, Mr. Whitmore—who keep watch and ward in the lobby, to see that the Conservatives are duly whipped up, and to keep them from desertion—how kindly they perform their office! There can be no doubt that this courteousness of behaviour has strengthened the Conservatives immensely in their position; but we do not believe that it has been assumed for a purpose. It is natural to them all. The Whigs lost ground wonderfully during the last few months of their power by their uncourteous conduct; but they never have been famous for the quality of courteousness. They did not often hurl hard words, it is true, at their opponents, but on the other hand they certainly were very sparing of courteous demeanour. They were cold, haughty, reserved, and surrounded themselves with such an impenetrable "chevaux de frise" of official etiquette, that nobody could get at them. Indeed, the moment you went into the presence of a Whig chief, you were "gorgonised." "I never entered the house of one of these men," said a Liberal member to us, "but I was made to feel that I was in the palace of a Great Mogul rather than in the home of an English gentleman. The very hall-porter had caught the infection, and the footman stared at me and hesitated, and handled my card as if he thought that it was monstrously presumptuous in me to hope to be allowed to enter into the awful presence of so august a potentate as his master." The Whigs are in adversity now; let us hope that they will learn a lesson there, and comprehend the truth that kindness and courtesy, though they are not the chief qualifications of a government, yet do they do wonders in disarming opposition and amalgamating and completing a great party.

## THE STENCH.

When we wrote last week we had to record with thankfulness that Mr. Gurney had been able to keep the stench out of the House. It had pervaded the library and the corridors and the committee-rooms, but it had not inconvenienced the House. But scarcely was the ink dry upon our paper before it silently crept in amongst us. How and where and when it got in, we cannot tell, but we were conscious of its presence; and it kept possession for several days; and on Mr. Gurney being called upon to report, he was obliged to confess that the wily foe had baffled him, beaten him, and laughed at all his precautions. The Speaker has often to order strangers to withdraw—and incontinently they do withdraw; but here is a stranger over whom he can exercise no more power than Canute could over the waves. "Standing orders," with all the terrors of imprisonment, are of no avail with him. What, then, is to be done? Nothing but to hurry over the business as fast as we can, and depart. Last week we ventured to guess that the House would arise about the middle of August, but if this stink continue, we must be off before that. Everybody feels this. Speeches are shortened, threatened oppositions are withdrawn, bills are discharged, and there are all the signs of a speedy prorogation. Indeed, with all the appliances of chloride of lime, camphor, eau de Cologne, &c., &c., it will not be possible to legislate, surrounded and penetrated by this mephitic vapour. Already some of the officials have succumbed; diarrhoea and sore throats are prevalent amongst the members; Mr. Speaker sits with vinaigrette in hand; brandy is in great demand at the stall; a committee of the Lords has been driven out bodily from one of the eastern committee-rooms, and compelled to take refuge in a chamber less exposed to the attacks of the insidious foe. Party fighting is of course not to be thought of under such circumstances. Gladly will the Liberals compound with the Derby Government, and consent to their reign for a time if they will but hurry on the necessary business, and let us go. So far, to the Conservatives the stench may prove a blessing—strange fact this for history to record.

## REGULAR SMASH.

When the Conservatives first took the helm, it was the general opinion that the disorganisation of the Liberal party would only be temporary, and that very soon something would occur that would force it once more into solidity, and that then the Conservative Government would suddenly and speedily fall. But opinions are changed, and we have to report that this event seems further off than was expected. Indeed, the confusion in the Liberal ranks seems not to be a temporary disorganisation, but "a regular smash," something like that which Sir Robert Peel brought about in the Conservative party when he abolished the Corn Laws. Busy gentlemen for a time went about to collect the scattered pieces and trying to join them together again, but they found the task impossible. No two pieces would fit, and no cement could be found to make them adhere, and now they have given up the job in despair. Sir H. Hayter seems to have left the House in disgust, for he seldom appears, and when he does, it is only to flit away immediately. Mr. Brand makes some show of whipping, but it is little more than show. There have been also, we understand, some private meetings amongst the Liberals to endeavour to rally the scattered forces, but without effect. When Lord Palmerston was "tooling" his cattle along some months ago at that slapping place, little did he think of the entire overturn that was before him. "Hope," it is said, "springs immortal in the human breast," and for a time the Liberal chiefs were full of hope. First, Cardwell's motion was to do it, but we all know how that "exploded at the touch-hole." Then, on the second reading of the India Bill, ranks were to close, and the Conservative battlements to be stormed; but lo! the second reading passed early after only one night's dull debate. When in committee, it was fondly hoped that the catastrophe would come; but, alas! here the Liberals were weaker than ever, and clause after clause passed by large majorities; and now hope itself seems to fail, at least for this session.

THE SHREWSBURY PEERAGE.—The Earl of Shrewsbury gave a grand entertainment on Saturday at the Trafalgar Hotel, Greenwich, to celebrate his accession to the premier earldom of England. The party comprised a distinguished circle of the Earl's private friends, and of the gentlemen who assisted in the conduct of the great Shrewsbury case.

## Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JUNE 25.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

## THE SLAVE TRADE.

The Bishop of Oxford asked when the papers in reference to the emigration of Coolies for which he had moved would be laid on the table? He doing so he complained that his opinions as to that emigration had been misrepresented. He was not opposed to the importation of free labour into our colonies under the restraints and regulations the Government had enforced.

The Earl of Carnarvon stated that the papers could not be produced less than a fortnight, but he should next week introduce a bill on the subject prepared by the Secretary for the Colonies.

Lord Brougham had also been misrepresented on this question. He had no objection to the legitimate emigration of Coolies to our own settlements, but he did object to the exportation of such labourers by fraud or force to other countries, without the possibility of watching over their shipment or treatment. That exportation ought to be absolutely prohibited.

## THE COLONISATION OF INDIA.

The Earl of Albemarle in moving for the production of a copy of the reports of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Colonisation and Settlement in India, advocated an extensive settlement of British subjects in India, as the best means of promoting the material and moral interests of the country and securing it against future insurrection.

The Earl of Malmesbury feared there was at present little prospect of any such colonisation of India, nor could there be until the unfortunate condition of the country improved.

## THE STATE OF THE THAMES.

The Duke of Buccleuch asked the Government what had been really done by the different Boards supposed to have charge of the sewage of the metropolis towards purifying the Thames? The disgraceful state of the Thames had been gradually increasing, and during the last three years the evil had increased more rapidly than at any former period. The Government must deal with the matter and take some strong measures, in which they might reckon on the assent and assistance of Parliament.

The Earl of Malmesbury felt that the condition of the Thames was a disgrace to the country, and had been suffered to become dangerous to the inhabitants of the metropolis. It was the duty of the Government to remedy the evil if possible; but an Act of Parliament would be required to enable it to do anything. He feared they must bear the annoyance patiently till the Committee of the House of Commons had made its report.

In the discussion that followed no less than twelve peers reiterated and strengthened the complaints of the nuisance the Thames has become.

The Duke of Buccleuch hoped the Government would next week be prepared to state what it proposed to do in the matter; and the question was allowed to drop.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## SUNDAY SCENES IN HOUNDSDITCH.

Mr. K. SEYMOUR called attention to the Sunday fair in Houndsditch, and asked whether it was intended to take any steps for its suppression.

Sir R. CARDEN described the abominations in Petticoat Lane and in other localities on Sunday mornings, which, he said, were working great injury among the labouring classes.

## THE SILVERY THAMES.

Mr. O. STANLEY called attention to the polluted state of the river Thames, which, he said, threatened a pestilence. He referred to cases of disease arising from this cause. Something, he observed, must be done, and the first thing was to place the responsibility of action upon the Minister of the Crown.

Mr. TITE explained the causes of the evil, which arose from the vast amount of sewage matter discharged into the river, great part of which, after being carried down by the tide, was returned. The remedy, he observed, was difficult, but he offered suggestions towards the alleviation of the evil.

Sir J. PAXTON, though he could not recommend any particular scheme, suggested the carrying of intercepting sewers through London, and the discharge of the sewage below Sea Reach.

The discussion was carried on by Mr. Roupell, Mr. Kendall, and Mr. Mangley.

Lord J. MANNES said it was perfectly impossible to give anything like a satisfactory answer to Mr. Stanley. The law gave the Government no power to submit any plan to the Metropolitan Board of Works. He could assure the House, however, that the subject was engaging the most serious attention of the Government, and before the session closed steps would be taken to confer, if necessary, powers upon the Board of Works or some other department that would provide more perfect machinery.

## THE INDIA BILL.

The House went into committee upon the Government of India (No. 3) Bill.

The 3rd clause, which gives to the Secretary of State all the powers relating to the government or revenues of India now exercised by the East India Company, with or without the sanction of the Board of Control, was strongly objected to as conferring upon the Secretary of State, without check or limit, too large an authority; and Mr. C. FORSTER moved to insert "in council," but this amendment was negatived, upon a division, by 221 to 77.

On the 7th clause, establishing a Council of India, to consist of 15 members, Lord PALMERSTON objected that this was a cumbersome and inconvenient number, and moved to substitute "12." Lord STANLEY considered that the number of 15 was not too large, the Council, under the 20th clause, being divisible into committees. Upon a division, the number of 15 was carried by 227 to 165.

Lord PALMERSTON then moved, after the word "members," to insert "to be appointed by her Majesty by warrant under her royal sign manual."

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the House had agreed that the Council should be composed of mixed elements, and that part of the members should be elected. Lord Palmerston seemed to regard the Council as an Executive Council, but it was not so.

This amendment was negatived upon a division by 210 to 147.

Mr. GLADSTONE intimated that he should move that the names of the members be inserted in the Bill, and upon his motion the Chairman was ordered to report progress.

The House then went again into committee upon the Sale and Transfer of Land (Ireland) Bill, but the Chairman was ordered immediately to report progress.

Some other Bills were forwarded, and the House adjourned.

## MONDAY, JUNE 28.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

## THE STATE OF THE THAMES.

The Earl of Malmesbury stated that the Government had ordered some temporary measures to alleviate the inconvenience produced by the bad state of the river; but any permanent operations that would disturb the deposits on the shore could not be undertaken till the cooler weather of the autumn.

Lord Brougham thought there was great danger of the appearance of cholera in the first fortnight of August. The Government ought to assume very complete powers in this matter.

The Earl of Malmesbury replied that more extensive measures were contemplated by the Government, but they could not be adopted without careful consideration.

## AMENDMENT IN THE CHURCH SERVICES.

Earl STANHOPE moved, as a resolution, that an address be presented to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty will be pleased to take into consideration the proclamation of the first year of her reign, by which the services of the Church for the 5th of November, the 30th of January, the 29th of May, and the 20th of June are appointed to be read yearly on those days, and are annexed to the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England; and should her Majesty see fit, to substitute for that proclamation one declaring that only the service for the 20th of June, the anniversary of her Majesty's accession, shall henceforth be so read and published. Earl Stanhope said he asked for the removal of these services, because they deserved no part of the admiration the beautiful and majestic Liturgy of the Church commanded, but were rather a blot and stain upon it. The lapse of a century and a half since the most recent of the events celebrated had taken place rendered it no longer proper or desirable to continue these services; but there were also special objections to the language of the services themselves, which in some passages resembled that of a party pamphlet. Even now, though the services were ordered to be used by the proclamation, clergymen were not compelled to read them, as they formed no part of the Prayer Book, "as by law established;" in very few churches were they retained, and recently some cathedrals had released themselves from the duty of reading them. The tendency of the services was to make the Church political, and he believed the very best results might be expected from their continuance.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY said that practically the State Services were already obsolete, and their removal from the Prayer Book would be generally sanctioned by public opinion. The feelings excited by the events celebrated had died out, and the services had fallen into disuse; it was better they should be regularly abolished than irregularly disregarded.

The Bishop of LONDON also approved the abolition of the State Services. It was asserted they were very seldom read; but they were read just at the



times, and in the places where it was least desirable they should be heard,—in the College chapels, in the great seminaries of education.

The Duke of Marlborough thought the services might be modified, without removing them from the Prayer Book altogether; in an improved form they might be retained as memorials of past events of the national history.

The Bishop of Bangor concurred with this view; but the Bishop of Oxford said the services contrasted unfavourably with the services in the Liturgy; they were far too political, polemical, and ephemeral. He strongly objected to any alteration of the Book of Common Prayer, and these services ought not to be annexed to it.

The Bishop of Cashel supported the motion, which the Bishop of Cloyne opposed.

After a few observations from Lord Campbell and Lord Cranworth advising the address, and Lord Deuonson, who regretted that the motion had been brought forward.

The motion, amended by the omission of the reference to the service of the 26th of June, was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

In the evening, on the order for going into committee on the Funded Debt Bill.

Mr. Wilson moved a resolution, "That the extraordinary expenditure incurred during a war beyond what is obtained from taxation should be repaid in the form of terminable annuities, the redemption of which should be payable within a specified period after the return of peace; or, if repaid by means in the shape of permanent annuities, that a provision should be made for the liquidation of the same by moderate annual instalments, after the war expenditure shall have ceased, from surplus revenue." Mr. Wilson entered at length into the question of taxation and loans. He regretted that the general tendency of the financial policy pursued by the present Government should have led to the abolition of direct taxes. The abolition of indirect imposts would in his opinion have been preferable. The income-tax was more unpopular within the House than he had found it to be out of doors, even the sufferers under schedule D being reconciled to a burden which had enabled the Chancellor of the Exchequer to dispense with the various duties which fettered manufactures, paralysed commerce, and raised the price of articles of general consumption. Alluding to future prospects, he observed that a large mass of obligations had been created, which would fall upon the revenue during 1860, for which, instead of providing any prospective augmentation of receipt, Parliament had at present done precisely the reverse, by plunging itself to the reduction of a large proportion of the direct taxes at present existing. This policy was, he maintained, altogether thriftless, having the punctual liquidation of future liabilities to the chances of some hypothetical increase in the national revenue. Even for the current year he calculated that the financial arrangements of the Government must leave a deficit in the balance-sheet of the twelvemonths in spite of the extensive postponement of debts incurred during the war, and when repayments fell due in the present financial year.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer pointed out that various disturbing causes were perpetually arising even in times of peace, involving considerable increments in the national outlay. Such had arisen from the potato blight, domestic troubles, or the whisper of foreign animosity. These causes rendered impossible all prospective arrangements imposed as a fixed and inexorable obligation upon Parliament. No real reduction of public debt could be accomplished except by the maintenance of a surplus revenue, and this again must depend upon the decision arrived at by the Legislature and supported by public opinion out of doors, that taxes should be imposed or retained for the special purpose of paying off debt. The question must be dealt with in this practical shape, and it was, he argued, altogether idle to propose abstract resolutions on the subject, which no means were provided for carrying out. By the operation of a national sinking fund at the end of 1828, very large sums had been paid off the national debt. The wise principle on which that Act was founded should, he contended, be maintained, instead of being superseded by any artificial contrivance for the creation of a forced and unnatural surplus applicable to the payment of public liabilities.

Mr. W. Williams considered that the omission to pay off the Exchequer bonds falling due this year amounted to a repudiation of its engagements by the country.

Mr. Gladstone denied that the bill was an act of repudiation or a violation of any engagement with the public creditor. He was grateful, he said, to Mr. Wilson for having called attention to the subjects noticed in his speech, in which there was much that was sound. But it was impossible for him to vote for the resolution, because he was sceptical as to Mr. Wilson's views regarding a sinking fund, and because it was prospective and theoretical. Mr. Wilson had passed over a capital point, the state of our expenditure. A true sinking fund was to be found in public economy. He thought the act of 1829 sufficient, and that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was right in doing away with the Sinking Fund of 1855.

Sir G. Lewis said, he was not prepared to support the resolution, on the ground of any contract with the public creditor. He admitted that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had put the question upon a fair issue, but he disputed the correctness of his theory respecting what he termed a national sinking fund, resting only upon a surplus, and what he called an artificial sinking fund. He (Sir George) could not but think that a compulsory sinking fund, which was in constant application by the House for the extinction of debt, was a sound and wise principle.

Mr. Cardwell thought it would not be wise to adopt the resolution, which would be only a new prospective engagement for the reduction of our debt. Nothing was easier than to make such an engagement; the difficulty was to keep it.

Lord J. Russell concurred in the opinion that an artificial sinking fund was nothing but a mischievous delusion. He insisted upon the necessity of maintaining a real surplus of revenue beyond expenditure, and this provision, he apprehended, had not been duly made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his financial scheme for the current year.

Mr. W. Ewart having briefly spoken, the amendment was negatived, and the bill passed through committee.

THE WAR-OFFICE AND THE HORSE GUARDS.

On the motion for going into committee of supply, Captain Vivian called attention to the resolution relating to military organisation which was adopted by the House on Tuesday, the 1st of June. This resolution, which set forth the expediency of amalgamating the War-office and the Horse Guards, had, he observed, been carried by a majority in the House of Commons, but the Government had since declared their intention not to act upon it, upon the plea that the motion was carried by surprise and by a very small majority. He (Captain Vivian) did not intend, at this period of the session, to carry the question further; but thought it proper to call the attention of Parliament to the fact that such a resolution had been passed, and was ignored by Her Majesty's Ministers.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer maintained that the Government was quite justified in declining to act upon a resolution affirmed by accident and by so very narrow a majority.

Lord J. Russell objected to the doctrine on the point laid down by Mr. Disraeli, but admitted that the session was too far advanced to allow of anything being done this year on the particular subject in question.

After some further discussion, the subject was allowed to drop.

SAILORS' PENSIONS.

Sir C. Napier moved a resolution, that the sailors and marines in Greenwich Hospital should be allowed to receive their pensions for wounds and injuries in the same manner as the officers.

Sir J. Parkinson observed that his attention had already been directed to the subject, and some alterations in the system under which the sailors' pensions should be paid were under the consideration of the Admiralty.

The motion was withdrawn.

THE THAMES.

Mr. Russell called attention to the noxious state of the Thames, and moved that the House considered it the duty of the Executive Government to take immediate measures for abating this dangerous nuisance. He contended that this was not a local, but an imperial question. All agreed that the work for getting rid of the sewage should be a grand work, and he contended that it would not be practicable, and, if practicable, it would be unjust, to charge the expense upon the metropolitan districts.

A discussion ensued, from which it appeared that a scheme of deodorisation was being carried out—large quantities of lime and water being thrown into the sewers, at a cost of £1,500 a week.

THE WEDDON DEPOT.

Colonel Boldere moved that an address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be pleased to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the system upon which the books and stock have been respectively kept at Weddon, as well as the general mode in which the business of the establishment at Weddon has been conducted, the result of such mode, and the state of the books and stock of stores. In support of his motion, he gave the House some extraordinary details of the strange doings at Weddon, and he hinted that the inquiries of the Commissioners should not be confined to that particular establishment.

The motion was agreed to, after some discussion.

TUESDAY, JUNE 29.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

SEQUESTRATION.

Lord St. Leonard asked the Archbishop of Canterbury whether he intended to introduce a bill for improving the law of sequestrations, with a

view to deter incumbents from getting into debt or obtaining advances of money on the credit of their livings, and compelling and enabling them to resist and perform their duties although their livings are under sequestration?

The Archbishop of Canterbury stated that a measure, intended to remedy the defects of the present law, had been prepared, but as there was little chance of such an Act being passed this year, it had been postponed until the next session. The bill enacted that, where the clergyman was necessarily absent from his duty, a much larger stipend would be paid to the curate, and that the curate should be put in possession of the parsonage-house; further than this the authorities of the Church thought it was not within their powers to go.

Their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE GALWAY DISFRANCHISEMENT BILL.

The House having gone into committee on the Galway Disfranchisement Bill, Mr. Whiteside moved that the operation of the bill be confined to those who had given or taken bribes in the last and previous elections.

In the course of the discussion which followed, Mr. Clive stated that if the amendment was carried, he would withdraw from the bill, and leave it entirely to Mr. Whiteside.

The amendment was carried by 158 to 101.

AUSTRIA AND THE PORTS.

Mr. Grant Duff asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether Her Majesty's Government had been informed of, or believed in, the existence of any agreement, written or verbal, between Austria and the Porte, whereby the former Power engaged to give assistance to the latter, in case of an outbreak in European Turkey.

Mr. S. Fitzgerald expressed a doubt as to the advantage to be derived in any shape by such vague and evading questions. The only answer he could give was, that the Government had received no information on the subject.

RECLAMATION OF HAINAUT FOREST.

Mr. Caird called attention to the expenditure incurred by the Department of Woods and Forests on the Crown allotment of Hainaut, and moved a resolution that the costs of management on the Crown allotment of Hainaut, since the date of the Act under which it was disafforested, had been excessive, and that the management generally had not been satisfactory. He supported his motion by details of wasteful expenditure and excessive costs of management on the one hand, and of injudicious management on the other.

Mr. G. A. Hamilton explained the circumstances connected with this allotment, the expenditure incurred in the various processes of reclamation (which, he said, Mr. Caird had overstated), and the general result, which, he contended, did not justify a resolution equivalent to a vote of censure upon a public department.

After a short discussion the motion was negatived.

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

Mr. Kirk, in a speech of considerable length, called attention to the report of the Commissioners of Endowed Schools in Ireland, and urged the necessity of prompt remedies being applied to the evils and abuses which that report disclosed, suggesting certain remedies. He concluded by moving a resolution to that effect.

Lord Naas agreed that the Report of the Commissioners did disclose a most extraordinary state of things in relation to the endowed schools, but in considering the remedies great difficulties presented themselves, he observed, on account of the differences of opinion among the Commissioners upon essential points. If a solution could be found, it would be one that could only be arrived at after much consideration, and the subject would occupy the attention of the Government during the recess.

Mr. Greer, Mr. Grogan, Mr. Lefroy, Mr. Dabbs, and Mr. Hassard continued the discussion, which embraced the whole subject of education in Ireland.

Mr. Kirk withdrew his motion.

ORANGE SOCIETIES.

Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald called attention to the recent appointment of Mr. Cecil Moore, Grand Secretary of the Tyrone Orange Lodge, to the office of Session Crown Prosecutor for the county of Tyrone; and moved a resolution, setting forth, "That the appointment to offices connected with the administration of the criminal law of members of the Orange confederation, or of any other political confederation founded on principles of religious exclusion, inculcating secrecy on its members, and acting by means of delegates or representatives, and of affiliated branches, tends to create well-founded jealousy and suspicion, highly detrimental to the ends of justice, and ought to be discouraged." Entering into various historical details respecting the Orange confederation, he contended that the organisation had ramified not only through Ireland, but in England, Scotland, and the colonies, everywhere constituting an engine for political purposes, stimulating religious animosity, defeating the course of justice, and proving a fertile source of disturbance and danger to the country. The House in 1836 had condemned the confederacy, but the apparent dissolution of the society had never really been effected, and the organisation still retained all its original power and mischief. He did not wish the House forcibly to put down the Orange lodges, but simply to declare that they should not receive encouragement from the Government by the selection of their members for official appointments.

Mr. Whiteside complained that Mr. Fitzgerald should have chosen a time when the attention of Parliament was occupied with matters of importance for a motion which was ill-calculated to insure peace and tranquillity in Ireland. He had attacked the Orange Association, he said, as if the Government had taken it under its protection, or had declared by some unequivocal act that its administration was to be conducted upon the principles he had indicated; confessing, at the same time, that the gentleman who had been appointed to an office of £140-a-year was eminently qualified to discharge its duties. Mr. Whiteside added that Mr. Moore had acted as Sessional Crown Prosecutor under Mr. Fitzgerald himself when Attorney-General for Ireland. Moreover, Mr. Moore did not hold the office of Grand Secretary of the Orange Lodge, which he had resigned last October.

Lord Palmerston suggested that the motion should be withdrawn.

Lord J. Russell observed that the question involved more than a merely personal consideration. The particular appointment might have been judicious, but the House should still decide upon the general issue, whether the members of secret societies ought to be considered fit for public offices.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer recognised the duty of Government to discourage political associations in Ireland; but such motions as the present interfered with the realisation of that object. The case on which the resolution was based had, he contended, utterly broken down.

After a few words from Mr. Russell,

Mr. Fitzgerald said that he should not press his motion to a division. The resolution was then put and negatived.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MARRIAGE LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

Lord Bury moved the going into committee on this bill.

Mr. Lygon objected to the motion. The bill had been very little discussed; there was no chance of its passing this session; and he thought it would be better to abandon all further legislation on the subject at present. He moved the commitment of the bill that day three months.

After some discussion, Mr. Lygon's motion was negatived, and the House went into committee on the bill.

On clause 1, Mr. Lygon moved the omission of the words "which has been celebrated at any time or place whatever within the realm or without." The effect of which would be to continue the invalidity of marriages with a deceased wife's sister before the passing of the act.

Mr. Schneider said the omission of the words would brand about 40,000 children as illegitimate.

Mr. Secretary Walpole said it was important the claims should be just and equitable to all the parties concerned, whatever might be the result of the bill hereafter. If any person married his deceased wife's sister, and subsequently separated, and if the gentleman married another person subsequently, as the law now stood, the second marriage was valid; but if the bill passed in its present form, the former would be valid as well as the second one, and the party would be liable for bigamy. Another objection to retrospective legislation was, that it would invalidate all those marriages that had taken place since 1835, which would materially interfere with the disposition of property relative to the children. The third objection to the clause in its present form was that of a man married to his deceased wife's sister, and they afterwards separated from conscientious scruples, this would validate the marriage against the will, and the lady would be able to maintain a suit against the man for a restitution of conjugal rights. He objected to the legislation being retrospective. It should be only prospective.

Viscount Goderich hoped the Noble Lord (Bury) would not accede to the amendment.

The Solicitor-General said it was necessary to alter the clause to meet the objections raised by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Mr. Aytoun said it was not intended by the bill to establish compulsory bigamy. It was the duty of the committee to legislate marriages that had been celebrated under legal sanction in other countries.

Mr. M. T. Baines said that if prospective legislation only was to be permitted, it would be inconsistent in them to stigmatise those marriages that had taken place as bad, while all such future marriages were to be considered

good and valid. He thought it would be better to have no bill than a bill that would not affect past marriages.

General Thompson supported the clause. It was their duty to legitimate marriages honestly contracted by persons of sane consciences in times of persecution.

Lord Bury proposed to alter the clause in reference to marrying a deceased wife's sister, "save as in a certificate provided," and on bringing up the report he would be prepared with a clause that would meet the exigencies of the case referred to by both members in the course of the debate on the bill.

After some remarks from Mr. Lygon in reply, The committee divided. The numbers were—For the amendment, 78; Against it, 129.

An amendment, by Mr. Stewart, that a man might marry his deceased wife's sister, was withdrawn.

Mr. S. Warren said the essence of the bill was contained in the clause now before the Committee, and he believed it a great blow to the sanctity of family peace, social order, and morality, had never been aimed.

The Lord Advocate urged on the committee the great and palpable defects in the measure now before the House. The bill proposed to legislate those marriages in Scotland, but it did not propose to relieve the contractors from the penalties for incestuous connection they were liable to under the laws of that country.

Lord Bury proposed to move an amendment to remedy the defect referred to by the Lord Advocate.

After some discussion relative to the law of marriage in Scotland, the clause as amended was agreed to; as were also clauses 2 and 3.

On clause 4, Mr. Moyle moved an amendment excluding Ireland from the operation of the bill; which was agreed to.

The bill then passed through committee amidst loud cheers. It was ordered to be reported on Friday (yesterday).

MEMBERS' FREEDOM FROM ARREST BILL.

This bill was read a second time.

THURSDAY, JULY 1.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Earl of Derby, addressing the two bills which stood that evening for a second reading, the object of both being to secure the admission of Jews to Parliament, remarked that, of the two measures, he gave the preference to Lord Lyndhurst's. Whilst retaining his personal objections to the removal of the barrier which secured the Christian character of the Legislature, he would, nevertheless, accept that measure as a compromise.

Lord Lyndhurst expressed an opinion that his own measure was entitled to the preference. As Lord Lyndhurst's bill, however, had obtained the support of the Prime Minister, he was quite willing to waive his own measure rather than endanger the success of their common object.

Lord Lyndhurst then moved the second reading of the Jew Bill. It empowers either House to dispense with the words, "on the true faith of a Christian," should any member, on coming to the table to be sworn, declare that the words were not binding upon his conscience.

The Earl of Clarendon opposed the proposition, and moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Earl Granville, the Duke of Cleveland, and Lord Brougham supported the bill; the Duke of Rutland, Lord Redesdale, and the Bishop of Oxford opposed it.

Ultimately their Lordships divided:—Contents—Present, 79; Proxies, 61—143.—Noncontents—Present, 94; Proxies, 33—97;—majority, 46.

The bill was read a second time.

On the proposition of the Earl of Derby, the consideration of their Lordships' reasons for insisting on their amendments to the Oaths Bill, was postponed till Tuesday, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Universities (Scotland) Bill finally passed through committee.

Col. Forester, the Comptroller of the Royal Household, appeared at the bar with the Queen's answer to the address on the subject of an inquiry into the stores, &c., at Weedon. Her Majesty intimated that a commission of inquiry should be issued.

In answer to Mr. Ker-Seymer, Gen. Pitt stated that although neither Lieut. Salkeld nor Lieut. Home had lived to receive the Victoria Cross themselves, still the decoration would be given to the families of both.

The House resumed consideration of the Government of India (No. 3) Bill.

On clause 7, Mr. Gladstone moved the insertion of words, the object of which was to cause the names of the council to be inserted in the Bill.

Lord Stanley opposed the amendment; which was negatived without a division, and the clause agreed to.

On clause 8, Mr. Vernon Smith moved, as an amendment, that the members to be elected by the directors should be elected from the present and future, and not from the past, directors of the East India Company.

On a division the amendment was negatived by 146 to 71.

Mr. Gresham moved the omission of the words "good behaviour" in clause 11, with a view to the appointment of the members of the council for five years, with eligibility for re-election, instead of for life.

Lord Palmerston supported the amendment.

After some discussion, the amendment was negatived by a majority of 154 to 118. Clause 11 was then agreed to.

On clause 12, which excluded members of the council from sitting in Parliament.

Mr. Liddell moved an amendment, to the effect that the members of the council should be eligible to sit in Parliament.

Lord Stanley thought, if the members of the council were admitted to seats in Parliament, there would be some danger of the patronage of the proposal of the Government being used for political purposes. He therefore should oppose the amendment.

After some discussion, the amendment was negatived on a division by 245 against 121.

The Chairman was then ordered to report progress. The discussion to be resumed on Friday at twelve o'clock.

The Chelsea Bridge Amendment Bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

The report upon the Marriage Law Amendment Bill was brought up and agreed to, and a new clause added to the bill.

THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.

The revenue account for the quarter may, on the whole, be considered satisfactory. On main articles of consumption (duty-paying articles) there is an increase. The customs show a decrease on the quarter of about £300,000, but the corresponding quarter of the preceding year included the receipt of about £200,000 for deferred deliveries of tea, sugar, and coffee, in anticipation of the decrease of duty which took effect on April 1, 1857. Had it not been for this transfer of duty from the preceding quarter, there would have been an increase on the Customs of about £300,000. The Excise shows an increase of about £120,000. On Stamps the increase amounts to about £220,000, probably owing to the 1d. stamp on cheques, and the Succession Duties.

Taxes exhibit scarcely any alteration. In the Property Tax there is, of course, a falling off, but not more than might have been expected, considering that the corresponding quarter of last year included some arrears of the war ninpences, and that the tax has this year fallen from sevenpence to fivepence.

The Post Office Revenue shows an increase of about £90,000 on the quarter, owing possibly to arrears, but no doubt partly to increased postal communication. In Crown Lands there is little or no variation; but this item, as also the Assessed Taxes, is almost stationary from year to year. Under the head of Miscellaneous, the increase is from £70,000 to £80,000, arising from casual receipts.

The general result of the quarter is a decrease of something like one million.

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT AT THE EAST INDIA DOCKS.—Shortly after high water on Saturday afternoon, two vessels got jammed together in the entrance of the East India Docks. The vessels were the brig Ocean, of Shoreham, bound to Swansea, with a cargo of copper ore, and the collier brig Lustre. The Ocean had nearly got out of the dock, when the Lustre came in from the river, and the vessels were jammed in the gates. A powerful tug steamer was at once hailed, and a hawser being laid out from the Lustre, steam was put on to haul her out back into the river, while all the available hands in the dock, with several hawsers, tugged at the Ocean inwards, in order to get her free from the collier. Their united exertions, however, proved fruitless, hawser after hawser yielding to the immense strain put on. By this time the tide had greatly fallen, and the Lustre having a considerable bilge, being an old built-vessel, settled, making the "jam" greater; and as the tide receded the position of the ships became more critical. The collier, with her heavy cargo of coals, careened over on to the starboard side of the Ocean, crushing her bulwarks and beams, and resting, as it were, upon her. The work of discharge and dismantling the vessels went on during the night, but on the flowing of the tide it was discovered that both vessels had sustained such damage that they filled. However, another effort was made to haul the collier out by tugs and capstan. Like the former attempt it proved abortive, and at high water the vessels were covered. The next morning affairs were not improved; and it was then seen that the collier must be broken up before the lock could be got clear, and the communication with the river re-opened.

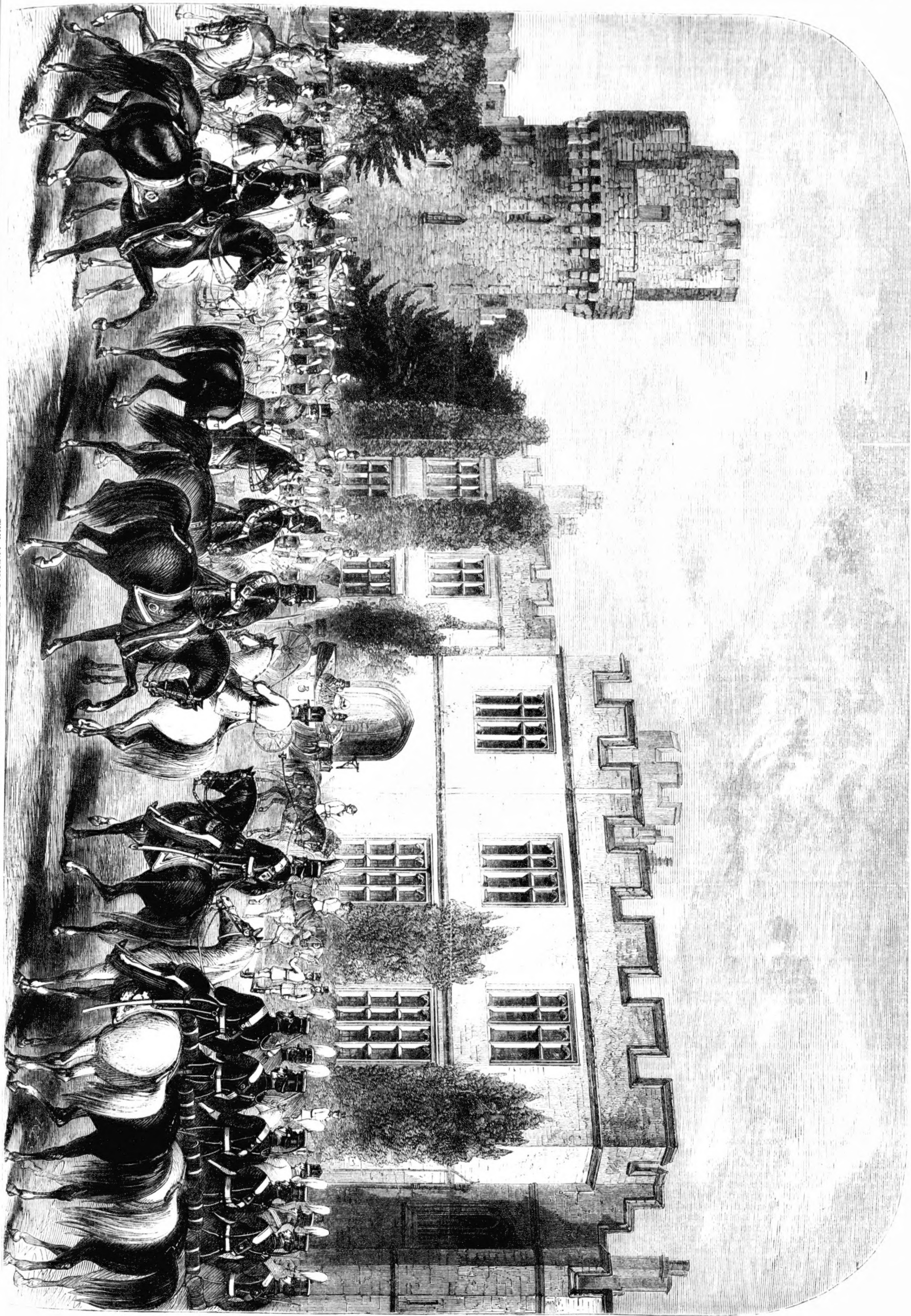




THE PEACOCK AT HOME

(FROM A PICTURE BY G. LANCE, IN THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.)





THE ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT WARWICK CASTLE.



With the Illustrated Times for July 17 will be issued

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most carefully engraved from the recent Ordnance Surveys, and including all the railways throughout the Kingdom. The size will be 40 inches by 35 inches. This map will be sold at the price of a number of the "Illustrated Times."

During the month of August, a highly finished Engraving, on a large scale, of the celebrated Picture, by Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A., in the collection of the Earl of Ellesmere, entitled

#### THE RETURN FROM HAWKING.

will be issued in connection with the Illustrated Times.

#### THE WELCOME GUEST.

A New Illustrated Weekly Magazine for family reading, by the writers and artists of the "Illustrated Times," amusing in tone, varied in character, rich in illustration, elegant in appearance, and economical in price. Nos. 1 to 10, price One Penny each, are now ready, and may be obtained of all the Agents of the "Illustrated Times."

No. 11 will be published on Monday next for the following Saturday. Parts I. and II. of the "Welcome Guest," containing Five and Four Weekly Numbers respectively, embracing numerous Tales, Sketches, and Articles of an amusing character, and illustrated with very numerous Engravings, are now ready, Price 6d. and 3d. each.

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## ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1858.

#### FATHER THAMES.

THE state of the river occupies at present the thoughts of all—and unhappily the noses of many—of the inhabitants of this metropolis. Go where one will, it is the standing topic. Classical gentlemen who have occasion to visit it, quote the lines in which Horace describes one of the principal rivers of Hades. Less refined persons openly remark that it stinks fearfully. Hotel-keepers at Greenwich say that it has been a bad white-bait season in consequence of the terror which its wave inspires. Everybody forgets that it was once celebrated by Gray and Collins, and falls back on the less inspiring name of Thwaites. It is hoped that the Board, over which that great man presides, and which combines the choicest talent of the London vestries, will now at last do something. They have met this week for the purpose—and the important purpose—of settling, What is to be done? who is to do it? and who is to pay for it? These are the three questions that the Thames Sphinx asks us; and we must answer them satisfactorily, or die.

The first point which the Board debated was the important one of the money. Government has offered to bring in a bill authorising them to pay for certain improvements in the sewers, which would at least do something. At this, they bawled out, "Oh, oh!" We were puzzled by the shout at first, but it seems that they thought that they had all this while the power of controlling their expenditure. If so, why did not they expend something wisely about the business before? We know not; but one Mr. Doulton observed that it would be absurd to spend £1,500 a week "upon temporary measures." It does not seem to have occurred to the sage that, if by temporary measures London could be saved from the cholera till something final was done, the job might be worth even that amount.

The Board next authorised the application of lime to the sewers. So far, so good. By all means, let us have lime put in them, or sugar, or anything else that is likely to be of benefit. This done—a special vote was passed authorising general deodorisation. So far so good, again. And then another resolution was agreed to, that the Board should consider the best means of deodorising, and report on the same, on Friday (yesterday) week.

Next came on the question of those large general and final measures necessary to change the Thames from a pestilential common sewer into a decent river. These were embodied in certain resolutions approving the following projects:—

1. The deodorisation of the western sewage at its junction with the Thames.
2. The construction of a Thames embankment, or part of a Thames embankment, between Westminster and London Bridge, "upon a contribution being given by Government."
3. The delivery of the Thames sewage at said points not to be a final measure, but an opening to be left for future schemes for disposing of it.
4. The submission of such aforesaid plans to Government in order to get pecuniary support.

Such are, at present, the final results of the Board of Works' thoughts upon this subject. It is evident that the public interest in the matter has stirred them up, for they had to carry these resolutions against opposition. But it is as evident that they are only in a partial state of enthusiasm on the subject, for another and subsequent resolution, authorising the engineers to begin preparing embankment plans, had to be withdrawn.

What is, therefore, actually accomplished is this: Deodorisation to the tune of some 250 tons of lime per sewer, is actually in progress. The greater plans await further inquiry from the Board of Works and their engineers, Government and their's, and that inquiry comprises the question who shall execute and who pay for the plans when finished?

It is no business either of journalists or the general public to teach engineers engineering, or to instruct boards in things which it is their business to know. All we have to do is to stand over them, and make them do something. We have had hubbub enough about self-government; now let us see whether the Board of Works knows how to govern. We would rather see the job left to the Board of Works, if it is capable of it; but this nobody but itself can prove. Let it produce its plans at once—above all, without any contemptible grumbling at what some of its members call "panic"—and the country will back it up in asking for the funds and helping to raise them. A debate has been maintained on the point, how these funds are to be levied? Unquestionably the first parties to whom one has a right to look are the Londoners themselves, who are all contributors to its pollution, though not all equally endangered by it. The first brunt of the expense would therefore pro-

perly fall on the metropolis. But to restore the Thames to purity by a great engineering operation would be a national work also; for London is recruited every year by tens of thousands of provincials, who owe their livelihood and their fortunes to it, and who, by coming here, relieve from their support, and often enrich by their success, all the towns and villages in Britain. London, therefore, is a town *au generis*, and not to be measured morally, any more than it can be physically, by the other towns of the kingdom. For any extraordinary piece of work, it could justly claim help from the general funds of the nation. Should it suffer, the nation suffers, and it would be a poor economy in smaller towns to object to aiding in keeping healthy a city which must infallibly injure others by getting injured itself.

#### SAVINGS AND DOINGS.

THE COURT will have town for Osborne on Monday. Later in the season, the Queen will pass a few weeks at Edinboro.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF HER MAJESTY'S CORONATION fell on Monday last. The day was celebrated with the customary observances. The Grenadier Guards were reviewed in Hyde Park by Prince Albert.

THE BELGIAN CHAMBER, just before the departure of the King, almost unanimously voted a liberal dowry for Princess Charlotte.

AN ARAB SOLDIER was being led out to be shot at Algiers, under a sentence of military tribunal, when he suddenly pulled a knife from beneath his garments, and stabbed a corporal. He then threw himself on the ground, and resisted every attempt to make him rise. He was consequently shot as he lay.

AT A MEETING OF OLD CARHUSIANS, held at the Charterhouse, last week, it was resolved that a monument should be erected within the walls to the memory of Sir Henry Haycock and other Carhusians who had fallen in the service of their country. Lord Pamour presided, and one of the resolutions was seconded by Mr. W. M. Thackeray.

M. THIERS is on the point of leaving Paris for Enns, whence he will proceed to Holland and Belgium, with the view of collecting materials for the last volume of his "History of the Consulate and the Empire."

MISS ENGLISH, author of the "History of the Tudors," was run over by a butcher's cart a few days since; she died two or three hours afterwards.

A SUFFICIENT POWDER is said to have been found in several places in and about Inverness after the late thunderstorm. "When thrown into the fire, this powder ignited exactly like gunpowder, making a slight fizzing noise." In some places the deposit was half an inch in depth.

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY have made arrangements for establishing a steam-boat between Weymouth and Cherbourg, for the express transportation of eggs.

THE NOTTINGHAM SPRING RACES are to be discontinued.

THE LYONS ACADEMY has offered a prize of £1,200, for the best work on the means of opening fresh sources of labour to females, and of placing the wages of women on a level with those of men, where equality of service is rendered.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE visited Chatham, last week, and made a formal inspection of the troops in that garrison, amounting to nearly 6,000 men.

THE AMOUNT OF THE O'CONNELL NATIONAL SUBSCRIPTION FUND is now about £2,500.

HER MAJESTY has contributed £100 towards the restoration of Clewer Church, the spire of which forms so picturesque an object from Windsor Castle. It is considered to be the most ancient church in England, excepting St. Martin's, at Canterbury.

A PROJECT for the establishment of a National Gallery in Ireland, has been started.

AT A MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS IN MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR'S LAND SCHEME, last week, it was stated that the Master in Chancery had offered £19,000 for the four estates. This was considered insufficient, and refused. The estates produce £1,500 per annum.

THE COALMASTERS OF TIPTON, OLEBURY, AND WEST BROMWICH, have announced their intention to reduce the wages of the colliers 1s. per day.

POPE PIUS IX. entered on the thirteenth year of his pontificate on the 17th ult.

A HUMAN SKELETON and the fragment of a woman's ear-ring were dug out of a garden at Deptford, last week.

"DO YOU KNOW WHO I AM?" said a police-officer to a fellow whom he seized by the throat. "Not exactly, sir; but I reckon you are the malignant colliar!"

COMMANDER C. WISE is gazetted aide-de-camp to the Queen, vice Sir W. Peel, deceased.

SOME CRUEL WRETCH mutilated a fine mare, in Drimbollyhagan, near Maghern, last week, by cutting its tongue out.

A FRENCH RIDING-MASTER has been invested with the order of the Medjellie, having tickled the fancy of the Sultan by an equestrian exhibition at the recent marriage festivities of his two daughters.

JEWELLERY to the value of £1,200 has been stolen from the house at Rutland Gate, Hyde Park.

ATTENTION has been called by a correspondent of the "Times" to the danger arising from the spontaneous combustion of sea of oilskins or waterproof macintoshes; and mentions a case in point.

THE MAGNIFICENT PALMA THEATRE, in the island of Majorca, has been burnt down. The loss is estimated at £20,000 sterling.

MR. ROBERT EDWARD BULWER-LYTON, first paid attaché at the Hague, has been transferred in the same capacity to St. Petersburg.

THE MINISTRATIONS OF MR. SPURGEON at the Surrey Gardens are likely to be interrupted. The managers of the grounds propose to open them on Sunday evenings with the general attractions of Cremorne, which Mr. Spurgeon thinks will be incompatible with Divine service in the morning.

THE SHIP HEATHERBELLE recently arrived at Robert Town with the first lot of live English fish imported into the colony. Of about 120 with which the ship sailed, only six were safely landed—tench, perch, and carp. It is hoped, however, that even with these the waters of the colony may be stocked.

FAVOURABLE ACCOUNTS still reach us from the agricultural districts throughout Great Britain. Some crops are suffering from drought, indeed; and with regard to wheat, there are whispers of too much straw; and then the corn is heavy in the ear; and if we get rain before harvest, it must go down, &c. But on the whole, an abundant season is expected.

ARCHDEACON THORPE, of Bristol, has invited the clergy of his diocese to petition, now that the Jews are to be admitted to Parliament, that clergymen of the Established Church may not be disqualified as members of Parliament.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE ROYAL OF THE TWO SICILIES with the Duchess Maria of Bavaria, will be celebrated by proxy at Munich in October next.

A COINAGE OF DOUBLE SOVEREIGNS is shortly to be issued, we hear.

THE PROJECT of running a steam-bridge across the mouth of the Medina river, in the Isle of Wight, to connect East and West Cowes, is revived.

THE COMPOSITOR'S LIBRARY (in Raquet Court, Fleet Street) has been lately strengthened by donations of books from Mr. Disraeli and the Dean of Westminster. The library is now very full, as may be judged from the fact that a thousand volumes are always in circulation.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY have voted £2,000 a year to Sir Colin Campbell, and £1,000 a year to Sir James Outram.

AT THE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, Brompton, eighty beds are vacant for want of funds.

A FRENCH PAPER says that Lieutenants Courtiel, Rogé, and Hyenne will shortly be tried by one of the two permanent courts-martial of the third military division sitting at Lille, for the part they took in the duel with M. de Péne.

YASUVIUS is again comparatively serene, and the eruption may be regarded as terminated. But the earthquake shocks have recommenced.

AT A RECENT DEBATE in the Court of Proprietors of the East India Company, on the India Bill No. 3, General Briggs raised a new question. When the governing powers of the Company are taken away, will not its trading rights revive? Sir Frederick Currie, the chairman, was of opinion that the bill does not touch any of the rights of the Company.

BEFORE LEAVING STONELEIGH ABBEY, the Queen placed a very magnificent bracelet on the arm of Lady Leigh. Her Majesty also left £150 to be divided amongst the servants of the establishment.

THE ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE Chatham division of Royal Marine Light Infantry took place on Monday, by Major-General Sir R. Wesley, deputy-adjutant-general Royal Marines.

#### THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

PRINCESS'S—OLYMPIC—GOSIP.

THE PRINCESS'S is, I think, the only English theatre which adopts the Parisian plan of commencing the evening's entertainment with a *l'opéra du rideau*, a short unimportant piece, to "play the people in," and during the performance of which the audience can settle into their seats, and late guests arrive without creating a disturbance in the midst of any specially effective scene. A new piece of this *genre*, was produced on Monday night. It is called "Dying for Love," and not only in title but in plot is directly translated from a vaudeville, written many years ago by the prolific M. Scribe, entitled "Etre Aimé ou Mourir." Captain Fickleton (Mr. Everett), finding that a certain married lady, Mrs. Mangles (Miss Heath) whom he meets at some tourist's haunt in Switzerland, is insensible to his attractions, declares that he will fling himself from a precipice: his hat is found, his fate credited, and the lady is self-accusant and horrified. All this occurs before the play begins; then we find that Fickleton, who is somewhat reformed and about to be married to a very charming widow, Mrs. Dormer (Miss Murray), is suddenly applied to by his friend, Harry Thornton (Mr. David Fisher), for his advice. Thornton loves a married lady (he will not reveal her name) but she is old and decrepit of former experience, Fickleton counsels him to threaten suicide. He follows the advice, and brandishing a huge pair of horse pistols, rushes into the presence of the lady, who is no other than Mrs. Mangles, Fickleton's former flame in Switzerland. Thornton demands a private meeting, and, in the event of refusal, threatens to blow his brains out. Not wishing to be the cause of a second suicide, the wretched lady makes an appointment with him. But, in the meantime, she learns that Fickleton's death was a mere sham, that she had been made the dupe of an impostor; and finding that Fickleton and Thornton are intimate friends, she at once suspects the sincerity of the latter's intentions. Accordingly, when with open waistcoat, dishevelled hair, and haggard cheeks, he keeps the appointment, she receives him with the most provoking calmness, gives him the merest matter-of-fact replies, is perfectly unmoved either by his threats or by the sight of the pistols, and finally exposes him to the ridicule of his friends. The dialogue of this little piece is full of those quaint allusions and ridiculous metaphors in which its adapter, Mr. J. M. Morton, revels. It was acted with great spirit, and its success was not a little enhanced by the appearance of Miss Heath and Miss Murray, two of the most lady-like actresses on the stage.

An old farce called "The Windmill," translated by Mr. Edward Morton from "La Moulinière de Marly," and originally produced at Drury Lane, with Mr. and Mrs. Keely in the principal characters, has been revived at the Olympic, principally with the view of putting forward Mr. Lewis Ball, the new comedian of this house. When at Sadler's Wells, whence he is transplanted, Mr. Ball was distinguished for a dry, quaint, Compton-like humour, which he appears to have left behind him, for his performance in "The Windmill" is as dull and vapid as possible. The farce is most wretchedly translated—as an example, a French marquis at a farm near Paris talks of having just come from Lambeth Walk; and the dialogue is full of platitudes and truisms.

Further reports speak most unfavourably of the state of Mr. Wright's health; indeed, it is said that the chance of his re-appearance is most remote.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams go to Sadler's Wells, and the Adelphi company return to the Surrey next week.

#### MADAME RISTORI.

TITUS is the third season that Madame Ristori has appeared in London, and at present people are beginning to complain that the audiences at the St. James's Theatre are not very numerous. We regret sincerely that London does not contain more persons anxious to hear, or at all events to see, the greatest living tragedian; but, after all, would it not be more reasonable to express surprise, not that so few, but that so many, should be found to attend her performances? In the first place, very few persons in London understand Italian. The fact that we have three Italian operas has nothing to do with the matter; for to enjoy and appreciate an opera, it is by no means necessary to understand the words. All that is requisite is to be acquainted with the general outline of the plot, and with the action of each particular scene; indeed, the words (if attended to) are merely obstacles to the enjoyment of the music. Who cares whether the tenor is saying to the prima donna "Beautiful adored one," "Angel of love," or "My treasure?" We know that he is declaring his love, and that is sufficient. The words are always the same, because *librettists* are born monotonous, but the music varies with the individuality of the composer.

However, to appreciate spoken poetry one would think it must be necessary to understand the poetry itself, and if that be the case, people certainly cannot attend Madame Ristori's performances for the sake of the play. They go to see Madame Ristori alone. Neither Alfieri, nor Silvio Pellico, nor Montanelli have anything to do with it. They go to hear the actress's beautiful voice, to see her beautiful eyes, and her magnificent attitudes, and the ever changing expression of her wonderfully mobile countenance. In fact, it is like attending the representation of a *ballet-pantomime*, or rather a *tragedie-pantomime*, in which the whole story is told by means of attitude and physiognomic expression.

If any proof be wanted in support of an assertion that only a very small fraction of the London public can understand Italian, we may call attention to two very significant facts which bear directly upon the point. The first is the large sale of the Italian-English editions of the plays in which Madame Ristori performs; the second is, the success with which that lady appears in tragedies of which the plots are familiar to the English public, and her comparative failure in all others. Every one thinks that Lady Macbeth is by far her finest part, and so it is, but we must remember that, in "Macbeth," the audience can follow the actress scene by scene and line by line; whereas, in Alfieri's plays, the greater number can only appreciate just so much of Madame Ristori's genius as is visible, or audible in the sense in which music is audible—that is to say, intelligible only to a certain limited extent, however great the pleasure afforded to the ear.

Persons who institute comparisons between Ristori and Rachel, should ask themselves whether they understand Italian as well as they understand French, so as not unconsciously to make Madame Ristori liable for their own defects. It appears to us that more art was visible in the performances of the French actress than in those of the Italian, but it is for that very reason that we consider the latter the greater artist, and in her new character of Fedra she is as tragic and as touching as in any that she has played—with the single exception of Lady Macbeth, in which she is unapproachable even by herself. A writer in the "Examiner"—who is suffering, like the rest of the critics, from the *Rachel-versus-Ristori* epidemic—has made a remark about the Phèdre of the one and the Fedra of the other which is worth consideration, and which appears to us to be true. Both are eminently tragic, he says, but Rachel most awakens our terror and Ristori our pity.

CLARKSON STANFIELD, the Royal Academician, fell from one of the Needles rocks last week, whilst sketching, and sprained his ankle and seriously bruised his face and body.

THE PREMIER is recovering from his late attack of gout.

THE YACHT BRANDYWINE was capsized off the Calf of Man on Friday week. The owner and two of his men escaped in a punt.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday evening a frightful accident occurred near the Chatham station of the South-Eastern Railway to the express train which left London at half-past three. Twelve persons were more or less injured; about half seriously. A little boy named Hood, of Margate, has both legs broken, and is not expected to live. The crank axle of the engine broke and caused nine of the carriages to run off the line. The rails were torn up for at least fifteen feet, and several of the carriages were completely crushed. Major Dowbiggin, of the depot battalion, was in the train, but escaped with slight injury.



## THE ART OF TAMING HORSES.

By J. S. KAREY, THE CELEBRATED HORSE TAMER.  
(Continued from No. 169, Page 147.)

## HOW TO MOUNT HOW TO GOVERN HORSES OF ANY KIND.

Instructions are very good, but not quite sufficient for horses of all kinds, and for haltering and leading the colt; but I have introduced them here because they give some of the true philosophy of taming the horse, and of establishing confidence between man and the animal of the kind that fear man.

Who understand the philosophy of horsemanship, these are best trained; for when we have a horse that is wild and lively, we train him to our will in a very short time; for they are gentle enough to learn, and always ready to obey. But there is a kind that are of a stubborn or vicious disposition; and although they are not wild, and do not require taming in the sense it is generally understood, they are just as ignorant as a wild horse, if not more so. They are to be taught just as much, and in order to have them perfectly trained, it is very necessary that they should be made to fear us; for, in order to obtain perfect obedience from any horse, we must first have him fear us. Our motto is, *fear, love, and confidence*; and we must have the fulfilment of the first two before we can have the latter; for it is by our philosophy of creating fear, love, and confidence, that we govern to our will every kind of horse whatever.

In order to take horses as we find them, of all kinds, and train them to our liking, we will always take with us, when we go into a stable to train a colt, a long switch whip (whalebone buggy-whips are the best), with a good silk cracker, so as to cut keenly and make a sharp report, which, if handled with dexterity, and rightly applied, accompanied with a sharp, fierce word, will be sufficient to enchain the spirits of any horse. With this whip in your right hand, with the lash pointing backwards, enter the stable alone. It is a great disadvantage in training a horse to have any one in the stable with you; you should be entirely alone, so as to have nothing but yourself to attract his attention. If he is wild, you will soon see him on the opposite side of the stable from you; and now is the time to exercise your judgment. I should not want, for myself, more than half of three quarters of an hour to handle any kind of colt, and have him coming about in the stable after me; though I would advise a new hand to take more time, and not be in too much of a hurry. If you have but one colt to gentle, and are not particular about the length of time you spend, and have not had any experience in taming colts, I would advise you to take Mr. Ford's method at first, till you gentle him, which he says takes from two to six hours. But as I want to accomplish the same, and that is more, teach the horse to lead, in less than one hour, I shall give you a much quicker process of accomplishing the same end.

Accordingly, when you have entered the stable, stand still, and let your horse look at you a minute or two, and as soon as he is settled in one place, approach him slowly, with both arms stationary, your right hand holding the whip as directed, and the left bent at the elbow, with your hand projecting. As you approach him, go not too much towards his head or crop, so as not to make him move either forward or backward, thus keeping your horse stationary; if he does move a little either forward or backward, step a little to the right or left very cautiously; this will keep him in one place. As you get very close to him, draw a little to his shoulder, and stop a few seconds. If you are in his reach he will turn his head and smell your hand, not that he has any preference for your hand, but because that is projecting, and is the nearest portion of your body to the horse. This all colts will do, and they will smell your naked hand just as quickly as they will of anything that you can put in it, and with just as good an effect, however much some men have preached the doctrine of taming horses by giving them the scent of articles from the hand. I have already proved this to be a mistake. As soon as he touches his nose to your hand, he knows he has been directed, always using a very light cut hand, merely touching the horse, always rubbing the way the hair lies, so that your hand will pass along as smoothly as possible. As you stand by his side, you may find it more convenient to rub his neck or the side of his head, which will answer the same purpose as rubbing his forehead. Favour every inclination of the horse to reach or touch you with his nose. Always follow each touch or communication of this kind with the most tender and affectionate caresses, accompanied with a kind look, and pleasant word of some sort, such as, "Ho! my little boy—ho! my little boy!" "Pretty boy!" "Nice boy!" or something of that kind, constantly repeating the same words, with the same kind, steady tone of voice; for the horse soon learns to read the expression of the face and voice, and will know as well when fear, love, or anger prevails, as you know your own feelings; two of which, *fear and anger*, a good horseman should never feel.

HOW TO PROCEED IF YOUR HORSE IS OF A STUBBORN DISPOSITION. If your horse, instead of being wild, seems to be of a stubborn or *calish* disposition; if he lays back his ears as you approach him, or turns his heels to kick you, he has not that regard or fear of man that he should have, to enable you to handle him quickly and easily; and it might be well to give him a few sharp cuts with the whip about the legs, pretty close to the body. It will crack keen as it plies around his legs, and the crack of the whip will affect him as much as the stroke; besides, one sharp cut about his legs will affect him more than two or three over his back, the skin on the lower part of his legs or about his flank being thinner, more tender, than on his back. But do not whip him much—just enough to make him feel it; it is not because we want to hurt the horse that we whip him, we only do it to scare that bad disposition out of him. That which is the most common, stubborn, and vicious disposition, is that of the horse who is not afraid of man. If you are going to see him at all you must get him to be afraid of you, and he will be gentle. You had better not go to him at all, but let him see you, and he will be gentle. You had better not go to him at all, but let him see you, and he will be gentle. You had better not go to him at all, but let him see you, and he will be gentle.

As soon as you have gentled the colt a little, take the halter in your right hand, and approach him as before, and on the same side that you have gentled him. If he is very timid about your approaching closely to him, you can get up to him quicker by making the whip a part of your arm, and reaching out very gently with the butt end of it, rubbing him lightly on the neck, all the time getting a little closer, shortening the whip by taking it up in your hand, until you finally get close enough to put your hands on him. If he is inclined to hold his head from you, put the end of the halter-strap round his neck, drop your whip and draw very gently; he will let his neck give, and you can pull his head to you. Then take hold of that part of the halter which goes over the top of his head, and pass the long side, or that part which goes into the buckle, under his neck, grasping it on the opposite side with your right hand, letting the last strap loose—the latter is sufficient to hold his head to you. Lower the halter a little, enough to get his nose into that part which goes around it; then raise it somewhat, and fasten the top buckle, and you will have it all right. The first time you halter a colt you should stand on the left side, pretty well back to his shoulder, only taking hold of that part of the halter that goes around his neck; then with your two hands about his neck you can hold his head to you, and raise the halter on it without making him dodge by putting your hands about his nose. You

should have a long rope or strap ready, and as soon as you have the halter on, attach this to it, so that you can let him walk the length of the stable without letting go of the strap, or without making him pull on the halter, for if you only let him feel the weight of your hand on the halter, and give him rope when he runs from you, he will never rear, pull, or throw himself, yet you will be holding him all the time, and doing more towards gentling him than if you had the power to snub him right up and hold him at one spot; because he does not know anything about his strength, and if you don't do anything to make him pull, he will never know that he can. In a few minutes you can begin to control him with the halter, then shorten the distance between yourself and the horse by taking up the strap in your hand.

As soon as he will allow you to hold him by a tolerably short strap, and to step up to him without flying back, you can begin to give him some idea about leading. But to do this, do not go before and attempt to pull him after you, but commence by pulling him very quietly to one side. He has nothing to brace either side of his neck, and will soon yield to a steady, gradual pull of the halter; and as soon as you have pulled him a step or two to one side, step up to him and caress him, and then pull him again, repeating this operation until you can pull him around in every direction, and walk about the stable with him, which you can do in a few minutes, for he will soon think when you have made him step to the right or left a few times, that he is compelled to follow the pull of the halter, not knowing that he has the power to resist your pulling; besides, you have handled him so gently that he is not afraid of you, and you always caress him when he comes up to you, and he likes that, and would just as lief follow you as not. And after he has had a few lessons of that kind, if you turn him out in a lot, he will come up to you every opportunity he gets. You should lead him about in the stable some time before you take him out, opening the door so that he can see out, leading him up to it and back again and over it. See that there is nothing on the outside to make him jump when you take him out; and as you go out with him, try to make him go very slowly, catching hold of the halter close to the jaw with your left hand, while the right is resting on the top of the neck, holding to his mane. After you are out with him a little while, you can lead him about as you please. Don't let any second person come up to you when you first take him out; a stranger taking hold of the halter would frighten him, and make him run. There should not even be any one standing near him, to attract his attention or scare him. If you are alone, and manage him rightly, it will not require any more time to lead or hold him than it would to manage a broke horse.

HOW TO LEAD A COLT BY THE SIDE OF A BROKE HORSE. If you should want to lead your colt by the side of another horse, as is often the case, I would advise you to take your horse into the stable, attach a second strap to the colt's halter, and lead your horse up alongside of him. Then get on the broke horse and take one strap around his breast, under his martingale (if he has any on), holding it in your left hand. This will prevent the colt from getting back too far; besides, you will have more power to hold him with the strap pulling against the horse's breast. The other strap take up in your right hand to prevent him from running ahead; then turn him about a few times in the stable, and if the door is wide enough, ride out with him in that direction; if not, take the broke horse out first, and stand his breast against the door, then lead the colt to the same spot, and take the straps as before directed, one on each side of his neck, then let some one start the colt out, and as he comes out, turn your horse to the left, and you will have them all right. This is the best way to lead a colt; you can manage any kind of colt in this way, without any trouble; for if he tries to run ahead, or pull back, the two straps will bring the horses facing each other, so that you can very easily follow up his movements without doing much holding, and as soon as he stops running backward you are right with him, and all ready to go ahead; and if he gets stubborn and doesn't want to go, you can remove all his stubbornness by riding your horse against his neck, thus compelling him to turn to the right; and as soon as you have turned him about a few times, he will be willing to go along. The next thing, after you are through leading him, will be to take him into a stable, and hitch him in such a way as not to have him pull on the halter, and as they are often troublesome to get into a stable the first few times, I will give you some instructions about getting him in.

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You should lead the broke horse into the stable first, and get the colt, if you can, to follow in after him. If he refuses to go, step up to him, taking a little stick or switch in your right hand; then take hold of the halter close to his head with your left hand, at the same time reaching over his back with your right arm so that you can tap him on the opposite side with your switch; bring him up facing the door, tap him lightly with your switch, reaching as far back with it as you can. This tapping, by being pretty well back, and on the opposite side, will drive him ahead, and keep him close to you; then by giving him the right direction with your left hand you can walk into the stable with him. I have walked colts into the stable this way in less than a minute, after men had worked at them half an hour, trying to pull them in. If you cannot walk him in at once in this way, turn him about and walk him ground in every direction, until you can get him up to the door without pulling at him. Then let him stand a few minutes, keeping his head in the right direction with the halter, and he will walk in in less than ten minutes. Nevertheless, to pull the colt into the stable, that would make him think at once that it was a dangerous place, and if he was not afraid of it before he would be then. Besides, we do not want him to know anything about pulling on the halter. Colts are often hurt, and sometimes killed, by trying to force them into the stable; and those who attempt to do it in that way go into an uphill business, when a plain smooth road is before them.

If you want to hitch your colt, put him in a tolerably wide stall, which should not be too long, and should be connected by a bar or something of that kind to the partition behind it; so that, after the colt is in, he cannot get far enough back to take a straight, backward pull on the halter; then, by hitching him in the centre of the stall, it would be impossible for him to pull on the halter, the partition behind preventing him from going back, and the halter in the centre checking him every time he turns to the right or left. In a state of this kind you can break every horse to stand hitched by a light strap, anywhere without his ever knowing anything about pulling. But if you have broken your horse to lead, and have learned him the use of the halter (which you should always do before you hitch him to anything), you can hitch him in any kind of a stall, and give him something to eat to keep him up to his place for a few minutes at first, and there is not one colt in fifty that will pull on his halter.

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You should use a large, smooth, snaffle bit, so as not to hurt his mouth, with a bar to each side, to prevent the bit from pulling through either way. This you should attach to the head-stall of your bridle, and put it on your colt without any reins to it, and let him run loose in a large stable or shed, some time, until he becomes a little used to the bit, and will bear it without trying to get it out of his mouth. It would be well, if convenient, to repeat this several times, before you do anything more with the colt; as soon as he will bear the bit, attach a single rein to it, without any martingale. You should also have a halter on your colt, or a bridle made after the fashion of a halter, with a strap to it, so that you can hold or lead him about without pulling on the bit much. He is now ready for the saddle.

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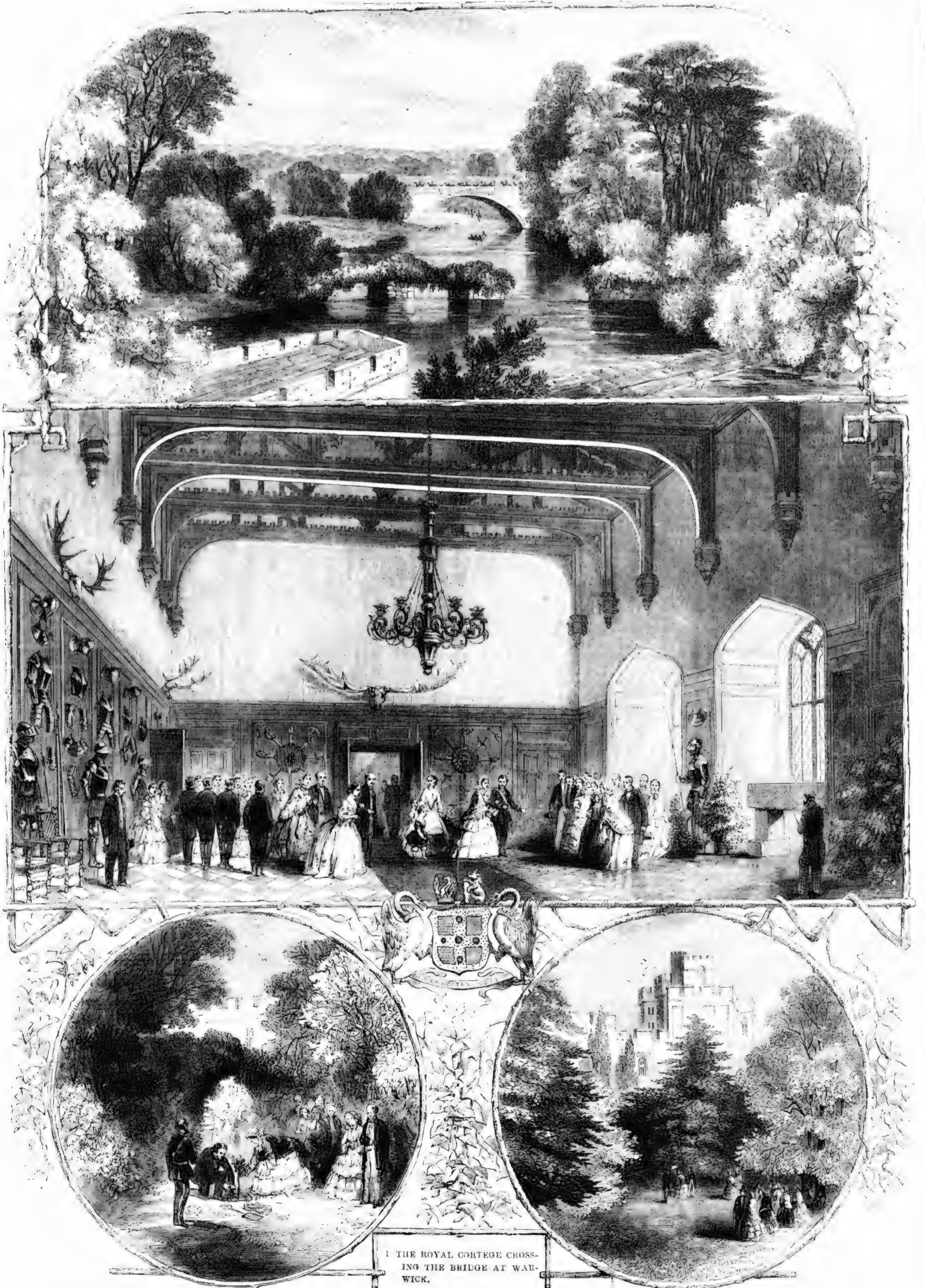
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# HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO WARWICKSHIRE.

In the present number we add to our illustrations of the Queen's visit to Warwickshire. Most of the scenes and incidents depicted in these engravings were described in our last number; and we need not further recur to them. A word must be said, however, about

## THE GREAT HALL AT WARWICK CASTLE.

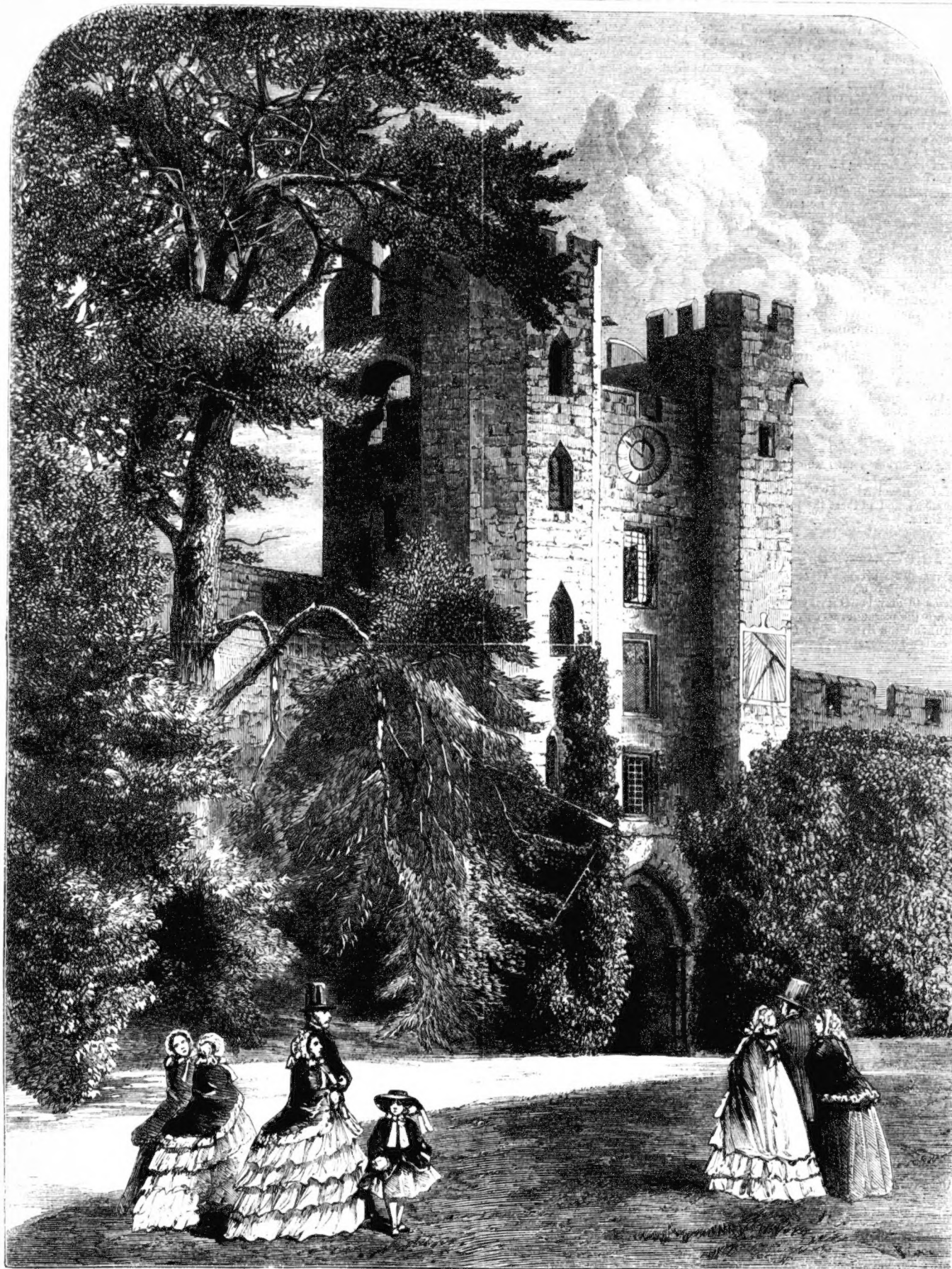
Cooke's veracious "Guide" thus describes it:

"The Great Hall is entered from the inner court by a flight of stone steps, under a Gothic porch. It is peculiarly fitted for the profuse hospitality of former times, its dimensions being 62 feet in length, 49 in breadth (including the recess of the windows), 26 in height to the cornice, and 9 more to the level of the ceiling. In 1830-1, the ceiling of this noble room, being in too dilapidated a state to be considered safe, was taken off, and a richly ornamented Gothic roof, with heads and points, put on, in the spandrels of which are carved the bear and ragged staff; the moulding at each intersection is ornamented with a coronet and shield, on which are emblazoned the quarterings of the successive Earls of Warwick; the beam in the centre being enriched with a large boss and an earl's coronet, embosoming the arms of the present Earl, surrounded by the ribbon and motto of the Order of the Thistle. From this shield is suspended a magnificent burnished chandelier, with twelve branches. The floor is of alternate squares, arranged lozenge-wise, of highly-polished red and white marble, from quarries near Verona.

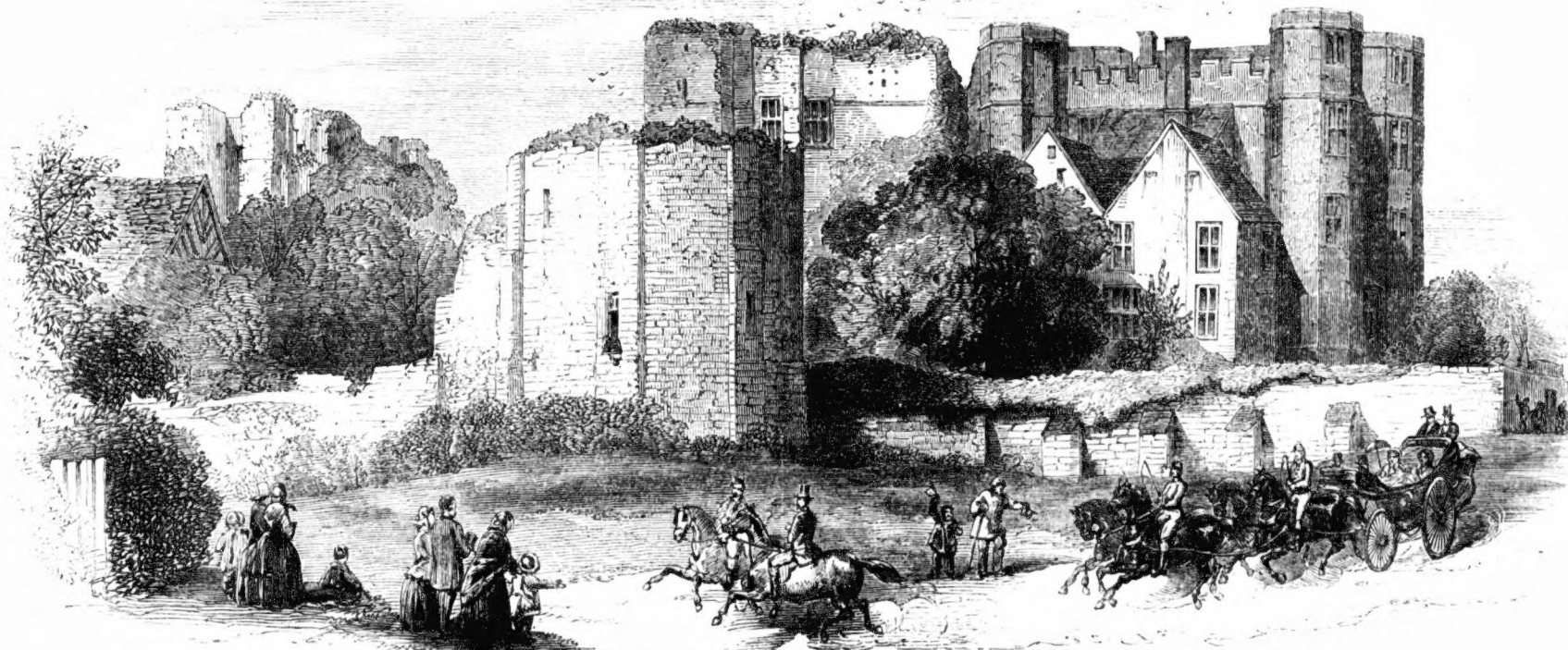
"The walls are wainscotted with oak, deeply embrowned by age, and hung with ancient armour of various periods and the antlers of the rein and moose deer; over the ample fireplace is a wind dial, and opposite to it a rich and complete suit of steel armour, over which is suspended a helmet, studded with brass, worn by Cromwell,

and on either side are curious early specimens of revolving muskets, from one of which (of Italian manufacture) Mr Colt's idea of the revolving pistol was derived, and also two breech-loading guns, of mediæval manufacture. Near the east window is the doublet in which Lord Brooke was killed at Lichfield in 1643. Three large Gothic windows, placed in deep recesses, shed a pleasing and softened light throughout the room. In the recesses of the two extreme windows are antlers of the deer, of great magnitude, and in the recess of the centre window (which is rich in ancient painted glass) is a valuable Grecian sarcophagus, on which stands an antique bust of Hercules, boldly carved. The prospect from the windows is one of the most delightful the county can boast. The soft and classic Avon (a branch from which dividing here and entering the main stream a distance below, forms before the windows a fertile little island), falling with a 'soothing sound' over a cascade 100 feet below the spectator, laves the foundation of the castle, and continues its meandering way to the right through the extensive and highly-cultivated park—sheep and cattle grazing in peaceful security upon its bank—the undulating foliage of forest trees of every hue, intermingled with the stately cedar spreading its curiously feathered branches—and the verdant lawns where nature and art appear to have expended their treasures, combine to form a landscape of surpassing beauty. To the left are seen the picturesque and ornamental ruins of the old bridge, shrubs and plants flinging their tendrils in wild luxuriance around its ruined arches. Farther on, rising prominent, appears the noble single arch of the new bridge, built by the father of the late Earl, enlivened by the busy crowds continually passing over it."

THE GREAT DINING ROOM,  
In which her Majesty took luncheon at



THE CLOCK TOWER, WARWICK CASTLE.



KENILWORTH CASTLE: THE ROYAL PARTY.



Warwick Castle, is a fine room, most richly and chastely decorated. Large marble slabs, on elegant stands, are conveniently placed as side tables. Several antique busts and rare pictures adorn the room; among the latter is the "Two Lions" of Rubens, and a very curious portrait of Sir Philip Sydney. At the east end of the room is the celebrated "Kenilworth Bullet," from the Great Exhibition of 1851, manufactured from an oak tree grown on the Kenilworth Estate, near to the edge of the lake, and which must have been damaged at the time of Queen Elizabeth's visit to the Earl of Leicester. The centre panel portrays the entry of Queen Elizabeth into Kenilworth Castle, escorted by the Earl of Leicester and his retinue. On panels, on either side, are recorded the date of the Queen's visit, 1575, and the year of the Great Exhibition, 1851. On the slab beneath the centre panel, is displayed the Tudor rose, surmounted by the Royal crown, with the famous motto of Elizabeth, *Semper Eadem*. On the spandrels, supported by water flowers, are marine subjects, taken from the pageant of 1575, viz., a Triton on the Mermaid, and Arion on the Dolphin. The panels on the doors are illustrated with scenes from Sir Walter Scott's novel of "Kenilworth," and figures at the base represent the great men of the time, viz., Sidney, Raleigh, Shakespeare, and Drake. The bullet was presented to the present Earl on the occasion of his marriage, by the town and county of Warwick.

#### THE QUEEN AT KENILWORTH.

Her Majesty did not leave Warwickshire without paying a visit to the ruins of Kenilworth. But she did not alight from the carriage, contenting herself with such a view as could be had of the interior. The Prince Consort, however, spent some time within the grounds.

Our readers are aware that as soon as the Queen entered the train which conveyed her to London, a thunder-cloud broke over her head; and though her Majesty went in sunshine, she returned in storm. That first thunder clap left a record of the day on the steeple of the old church at Kenilworth. The spire was shattered almost to the base; and the electric fluid, glancing off, struck a man who was standing at the edge of the churchyard.

Our other illustrations of the Royal visit to Warwickshire have been described in previous numbers, and to these the reader is referred for any particulars respecting them.

#### OPERA AND CONCERTS.

MADemoiselle TITIENS' non-departure from Vienna has given the public several additional opportunities of seeing her in Lucrezia Borgia, a part which she seems to play better every time she appears in it. Her two great scenes are the poisoning scene of the second act (with the Duke and Gennaro) and the dying scene (with Gennaro). In the former of these, Lucrezia's alternate entreaties and threats to her husband when he is about to offer Gennaro the fatal cup, are whispered by Mademoiselle Titien with an earnestness and a significance, such as we have never seen exhibited by any other singer in the part, and which are worthy of the greatest tragic actress that has ever appeared. If the object of tragedy be to excite terror and pity, Mademoiselle Titien does, indeed, attain it in the mysterious trio with the Duke and Gennaro: for, by her anguish and her menaces, she awakens both, almost simultaneously. From the commencement of the scene until the Duke's exit, she trembles and threatens, and is a prey to the most intense emotion, which goes on gradually increasing till it bursts forth in her passionate address to Gennaro when she is at length alone with him, and can offer him the antidote. The torture Lucrezia has to endure during the few seconds that elapse between Gennaro's drinking the poison and the departure of the Duke, is also admirably portrayed. We see her writhing with despair, and just balanced on the limit which if she oversteps she loses all self-possession, and with it Gennaro and everything. In this magnificently-acted scene, every gradation of passion is marked with an amount of art which is but rarely observable on the operatic or indeed any other stage, and it is not until the climax—the *fortissimo* of this *crescendo* of the feelings—that the tragic vocalist gives way to uncontrolled and uncontrollable emotion. The other great singers who have played the rôle of Lucrezia have themselves always been successful in the trio and duet which bring the second act so dramatically to a conclusion. They have been very passionate in parts, and sometimes (but not often) very pathetic in other parts; but never has one of them showed the intelligence, the art, and the deep tragic feeling which Mademoiselle Titien displays, nor has one of them ever understood the scene (or technically speaking the two scenes) as a whole, and represented it with all its appropriate tints and shades as Mademoiselle Titien is in the habit of doing.

We have already called attention to the tenderness and passion of Mademoiselle Titien's dying scene. As regards the scene with the masks (finale of the first act), we mentioned last week that she produced but little effect in it. That effect, however, is quite sufficient. As usual (though we are afraid it is not etiquette to confess it), the critic is wrong and the great actress right. If Mademoiselle Titien chose, she could be as full of passion in one scene as in another. But ought an actress to be as *passionate* as she can possibly be (after the manner of the Italians) more than once in an opera? and if she puts forth all her strength in a scene which is only moderately dramatic, what is she to do when she comes to a situation which is dramatic in the highest degree? No. With Mademoiselle Titien every scene is a study, and the whole character is a study, and, moreover, a perfect one. We have said that Mademoiselle Titien has had an extension of her *congé*. Austrian workmen are slow, and the repairs at the Imperial Theatre are not yet completed. May the Austrian workmen be slower, so that the repairs may be delayed indefinitely?

In speaking of the "Lucrezia Borgia" of her Majesty's Theatre (we mean the opera now), it is impossible not to mention the improvements that have been effected by Signor Bonetti in the orchestra and chorus—though in other works the chorus is still not quite worthy of the theatre. In the introduction and chorus of the first act, the change is especially remarkable. The wind instruments are admirable, and the band generally play with an expression and an *entrain* for which in former (recent) seasons were substituted shrillness and noise. In the great concerted pieces the *ensemble* is strengthened by the voices of such of the chief singers of the establishment as happen to be without rôles; and the result is that this fine opera (certainly Donizetti's finest, whatever may be said in favour of "Anna Bolena") is executed with more completeness of detail than any work that we remember to have seen at her Majesty's Theatre for many a year. This is only what is due to the great singers who are entrusted with the principal parts. With Mademoiselle Titien as Lucrezia, Madame Albani as Orsini, Signor Giuglini as Gennaro, and Signor Beletti as the Duke, no exertions on behalf of minor excellence could be too great.

Rossini's "Otello" as given at the Royal Italian Opera is an admirable performance, though we have great doubts as to its success in a commercial point of view. The music was written forty years ago, and exquisite music of forty years since is less attractive to the public of the present day than comparatively common-place music that has just been produced.

A great deal was anticipated from Signor Tamberlik's performance, owing chiefly to a notion that he has lately met with great success in Paris, for we do not suppose that his St. Petersburg triumphs count for much in the estimation of the public. However that may be, Signor Tamberlik is a very poor tenor, though undoubtedly a remarkably fine actor. His great feat in "Otello" (for tenors are engaged now for special feats of more or less gymnastic difficulty) is the production of a high C sharp, which this tenor's friends are in the habit of calling his "à tête de poitrine." It is true that the C sharp in question proceeds from what Signor Tamberlik's friends think fit to call his "poitrine;" but we call it, not his chest, but his throat. If we heard him sing a note from the chest on Tuesday evening last, we undertake to sing C sharp in all ourselves—a performance for which we have at present neither inclination nor ability. We must now add that Tamberlik acts the part of Otello admirably. To say that he plays it better than any one on

the English stage, is no compliment. We will therefore simply say that he plays it extremely well.

Miss Kemble gave a concert on Wednesday afternoon at Bridgewater House. Signor Mario, Madame Viarlot, Signor Patti, and Mr. Wallé, were among the celebrities who aided this talented young lady; and she must have had the satisfaction of observing that among the very greatest artists of the present day, there were none who obtained more applause than was lavished upon herself. The concert "went off" admirably in every respect.

Madame Salé's concert (on Wednesday) at Willis's Rooms, was one of the most interesting that has taken place during the season. First, there was a *debutante*, Madame Guerrabella (we mean a *debutante* as regards England, for this lady has already sung in Milan and in Paris with the very greatest success); then there was Miss Arabella Goddard, our admirable pianist; then there were Mr. Albert Smith, and Sainton and Paque (we have lost all notion of order, it will be observed), and Miss Louisa Pyne, our English "skylark," and Mr. Perren, an English tenor who neither sings thorough his nose nor out of time; but, on the contrary, is a very meritorious and painstaking artist. Miss Goddard played Wallace's "Robin Adair," and after the inevitable encore, substituted Thalberg's "Home, sweet Home!" Madame Guerrabella sang "I tuoi frequenti palpiti" from Puccini's "Nobie," and at once satisfied the audience that for expression as for agility, there is scarcely an artist in London who is equal to her. Then Madame Guerrabella sang, with Mr. Perren, the duet from the "Traviata," and finally astonished and delighted the audience by her execution of the pretty Russian air, "Vo ma pouti selo bolschoia."

RACHEL'S SOFA.—The story goes that a certain amateur of art and literature who attended the sale of Rachel's effects with the greatest zeal, succeeded in securing the most precious lot of all. It was the chaise longue on which the poor lady had spent so many of the later hours of her life, and which was well known to every frequenter of her house. It was knocked down to the persevering admirer at a ruinous price, and was carried home to the purchaser's house in triumph. After a day or two's contemplation of the newly-acquired piece of furniture, which proved no ornament to his household, he began to regret the tremendous price he had paid for it; but at length he came to the resolution of making the best of a bad bargain, and sent for an upholsterer to repair the sofa, and put it into a fit state for service. The cover was full of holes, the horsehair with which it was stuffed protruded on all sides, and therefore it had to be taken almost to pieces. While this process was going forward, a bundle of papers rolled from beneath the head-cushion; and remembering the miserly habits of the deceased actress, the happy amateur made up his mind immediately that it was a roll of bank-notes he beheld spread out upon the floor. At first disappointment was great on finding that the papers were nought but a collection of love-letters received at different periods of her life by the tragedienne, and written by various individuals of different degrees; but no sooner was the suffering occasioned by his disappointment thoroughly experienced, than he discovered some of the letters to be worth more than double the value of the bank-notes he might have found there, and that they would be realisable on the instant. It is believed that many have already been changed into gold.

AS UNANIMOUS AUDIENCE.—"Poor Chilly, of the Ambigu, has, as usual, been given up to the jokers during this hot weather. He alone was obliged to close, under pretext of the preparations necessary to bring out his new piece of 'The Fugitives.' They say that one night he looked into the house between the acts, and turned with a face of dismay to the prompter with the scared question of 'Why, good gracious, where's the audience?' 'Monsieur,' replied the prompter, without moving a muscle, 'he is just now gone to get a bottle of beer at the Café de Strasbourg.' Chilly wiped his brow, from which the perspiration was streaming. 'Will he return, do you think?' 'Most certainly, he expresses himself highly satisfied with the play, and applauded as one man.' 'Then let the business proceed,' exclaimed Chilly loftily."—Paris Letter.

FORCIBLE.—A Sandusky paper, called the "Trumpet Blast," thus speaks of a contemporary:—"The editor of the 'Spy,' like a sanguinary wolf, creeps out behind us with bloody sword reeking with sanguinary gore of other victims, and, raising his bludgeon, attempts to stab to the heart, with his steel pen, dipped in poisoned Arnold's fluid, our little paper. We smile grimly and are ready."

SHOOTING AND BEER.—"There is a furnished hotel in the Quartier St. Denis," says the "Droit," "which is principally occupied by junior clerks. There is a large room in common for them, where those who happen to be without employment pass their time in playing cards or talking. A few days since one of them, named Emile D—, said to his companions in a jocular way that it was so hot, and he was out of spirits, that he had a strong inclination to blow his brains out. One of the young men present said he would make a bet against his doing such a thing. 'What will you bet,' replied Emile, still in the same laughing tone, 'A bottle of beer.' 'Done,' said the other, 'but order the beer at once, for us, to gain the wager, I must shoot myself, I should like to drink my share of it first.' The beer was ordered and drunk, when Emile rose up to leave the room. 'Where are you going?' said the others. 'To shoot myself,' was the reply, which was received with a burst of laughter from all present. Their merriment was, however, immediately put an end to by the report of a pistol in an adjoining room, and on running to the spot they found the young man lying dead on the floor. As no clue to his family could be found, the body was conveyed to the Morgue."

#### LAW AND CRIME.

THERE has been recently a certain increasing class of cases, frequent during the summer and autumn, and usually headed in the journals, "Fraud upon a Railway Company." The evidence in these is so recurrent that we may be excused for generalising them, instead of referring to particular instances. A London excursionist, of a humble class, purchases a Sunday return-ticket for a long journey, at a price which, although surprisingly low, yet tends as an ingredient, in a mass, to an enormous profit by the railway company. Arrived at his destination he disposes of his ticket, which is again sold to a traveller who only wishes to repair to London. Now, it is clear that, unless the original traveller, whom we will call A, has so far succeeded, during his journey, in establishing an extraordinary interest, pecuniary or affectionate, of the company towards himself, it cannot matter a single straw whether on the return transit they convey A, or B, who may have purchased his ticket. It is also as well known as the existence of day and night, that, as a rule, that which a man has purchased and paid for, he has a right either to use or to sell again, whatever description of property the article may be, from an estate to an apple. Our railway companies have thought fit to establish one single exception to this rule, in the case of their own pasteboard vouchers. They have established this exception to their own satisfaction, and apparently to that of the metropolitan magistrates. But they have not yet succeeded in indoctrinating it into the minds of the poorer classes, as a moral principle. So when A, allured by the prospect of a trip of a hundred miles for a few shillings, sells his return ticket on arriving at destination, for half-price, to B, who uses it, B is charged with a fraud upon the company, and, after a severe reprimand by a magistrate, is fined, and in default of payment incarcerated in a jail for criminals for a fraud upon the company. But where, after all, is the fraud? Of what is the company defrauded? If the directors choose to calculate that, of a certain number of excursionists, a proportion will not return, they allow this as an item in their calculations, and therefore provide that A shall not transfer his ticket, then his subsequent disposal of it may be a breach of contract on the part of A, but gives them no right of redress against a subsequent purchaser of the ticket, without express previous notice to that purchaser. In any event, there is no fraud upon the part of B, who completes the contract from the point at which A relinquishes it, and in his place. This reasoning is unknown to B, an illogical labouring man, who nevertheless stands upon his instinct of right, and sees no harm in purchasing and travelling by a half-used return ticket. Something has been mentioned in the papers of the "ingenuity" with which this supposed fraud is carried on, but the ingenuity is certainly excelled by that of the companies in detecting it, a feat in which the railway officials find much glory. Is it not to be inferred from the very fact of these tickets being sold in the very first instance, that each one is sold at a remunerative price for the conveyance of a passenger to — and back? If they are not so, why are they not? Who ever wished to travel three hundred miles in a day for three and sixpence before the railway folks

proved that the trip would pay them by the highest test of speculative success, namely, profit? The worst possible act which any man or body of men, can commit towards his or their country, is to create a legal crime where there is no actual injury. This is the very essence of the worst tyranny. The remedy for this peculiar instance is easy. If our magistrates will refuse, in every case, to convict upon these charges, the companies will be effectually prevented from recurrence, either by incurring attention to their own regulations, or by so raising their charges (if necessary), as to render it perfectly impractical to them (as we believe it to be even under the present tariff of excursion trains), whether A or B return by A's ticket, and whether either return on Sunday, the 14th, or Sunday the 21st. And any magistrate, who will take the initiative in such a refusal, may easily support his decision upon legal, moral and commercial grounds, for he will be doing a right, whereas the present system is a wrong, which the humbler classes can feel, but cannot demonstrate.

The state of the Thames has had one excellent effect—upon the crime of attempted suicide. Previously to the hot weather, scarcely a week passed without some wretched eastway attempting, or pretending to attempt, *felo de se*, by deliberately walking down bridge steps, or flinging him or herself from some accessible point on shore into the river, to be rescued at imminent personal risk by some brave and respectable member of society, having, perhaps, a family dependent upon his life and health, and receiving nothing in return but the applause of the public, a Humane Society's medal, and the silent regrets of the rescued one's friends. Since it has become known that an immersion of a second in the filthy river is equivalent to a dose of arsenic, and that the stomach-pump is a more necessary means of restoration than brandy and water restoratives, the cases of this kind have diminished in number.

A disgraceful nuisance of long-standing, heretofore well known enough to every London man, but, apparently, to those whose business and duty it was to abate it, is brought into action every Sunday in Petticoat Lane. It consists, nominally, in the holding of a fair for the sale of cast-off garments; actually, in the weekly assemblage of some thousands of the lowest thieves and receivers in the metropolis, for the disposal of goods, stolen and otherwise—principally not otherwise. It was mentioned last week in Parliament, in the presence of the Lord Mayor. His Lordship rose, and spoke with reference to the subject, but really against the system of Sunday trading, upon which he threw all the blame. He deprecated the anomaly of the law as exemplified in the case of a miserable tailor, who eked out his subsistence by taking photographic portraits on a Sunday, and (horrible to relate!) could not be punished for the same, as it was not his ordinary avocation. We are not about to advocate Sunday trading in any way. Apart from all religious considerations, a weekly day of rest is a physical necessity for man, and its infringement is invariably followed by physical penalties. Artists who work seven days in every week go blind, and literary men mad. But what has this to do with the question? "Rag Fair" would be no less a nuisance if held upon a Thursday. "But," says the Lord Mayor, "Petticoat Lane is peculiarly situated; half of it is in the City and half without." When misdemeanants on one side are annoyed by the police, they retreat to the other, and thence insult the authorities. Then why not have the police of each district on each of their respective sides? The present scandal is disgraceful alike to the authorities of both districts; and if they prefer keeping up their petty parochial insularities to the preservation of public order, decency, and law, they ought to be superseded by men of more enlightened views.

Mr. Cox, the house-agent, of Bond Street, has been recently unfortunate in the issue of two causes, in which he happened to be plaintiff. One action, tried in the Secondaries' Court, London, was brought against a lady, named Macdonald, who had engaged Mr. Cox's services to let a house at St. John's Wood. Mr. Cox did not let the house, but demanded his commission nevertheless. He produced a document, signed by the defendant, in which Mrs. Macdonald raised a contract upon the basis of payment of the commission, whether Mr. Cox let the premises or not. The consideration for this peculiar arrangement was said to be the extreme lowliness of Mr. Cox's terms. On the other hand, Mrs. Macdonald gave evidence that the document was merely a blank form after she signed it. This was denied by Mr. Cox. The Under-sheriff remarked upon the direct variance between the evidence of plaintiff and defendant, and the jury gave a verdict for the lady. At Marylebone County Court, Mr. Cox was no more successful upon, apparently, a similar agreement. He had not let or sold the property, as instructed, and the defendant had mortgaged it. The judge decided that a mortgage not being a letting or sale, did not entitle Mr. Cox to recover his commission, which was contracted to be made payable on either of those transactions. One word with respect to such agreements as those here indicated. We say nothing against Mr. Cox's mode of transacting business; he has certainly a right to secure his fees in any manner he may consider advisable. But what a very silly person one must be to sign such a document as an agreement to pay commission for work, whether executed or not! And what a very curious and exceptional business house-agent must be, to be the only one, in the whole range of employments open to civilised man, in which such an agreement is considered necessary or advisable!

#### MURDER REVEALED.

IN the summer of 1846 the body of a policeman, named George Clarke, stationed at Dagenham, Essex, was discovered amongst some standing corn in a field on his beat, frightfully mangled. A coroner's inquest was held on the body, and the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against some person or persons unknown. Since that time nothing conclusive transpired till a few days since, when a married woman, named Smith, urged by an uneasy conscience, came forward with the following statement. She says that at the time of the murder she was the wife of a man named Page. He came home one evening and told her that with Ned Wilcock and George Blewett he was going that night to steal some corn from Mr. Bretton, a farmer, who employed both Blewett and Page. He (Page) afterwards said he would not join them, and retired to rest about ten o'clock, but she was awake about eleven o'clock, by her husband dressing himself, and in consequence of something she said to him he replied that for her impudence she should go with him, and he made her dress herself and accompany him to Blewett's cottage. They there met George Blewett, Ned Wood, and a man named George Chalk. They remained there till about twelve o'clock, when they all proceeded to the barn, Blewett having false keys, and the men went in, stationing her on the outside to watch. After the men had been in the barn about five minutes, she saw a policeman coming round the corner of the barn; so she ran to the door, crying "Bill, Bill, the policeman is coming." He immediately came out with a loaded stick, and dealt the policeman several severe blows. By this time the other men had come out of the barn, some of them armed with pitchforks; and the woman was so frightened that she ran back to Blewett's cottage, where there was only a child, and from thence to her own cottage.

About two o'clock her husband came home, when they lit a fire and burnt his smock frock and trousers, which were smeared with blood. The day after the body was found she heard her husband tell Blewett that he had a great mind to "serve her the same, and get her out of the way;" but Blewett replied, "Don't do that, Bill; it will only be making bad worse." Page was killed about twelve months after. The woman implicates in her statement five persons besides herself, viz., her late husband, Wood, Blewett, Chalk, and Ralph Page, a small farmer, who was in waiting for the stolen corn. Chalk is supposed now to be in Australia; the others, except Blewett, have all met with violent deaths. Her first husband, as stated above, was accidentally killed. Ned Wood hung himself, and Ralph Page poisoned himself about six years since.

The body of the policeman was found about a quarter of a mile from the barn, and Mrs. Smith states that her husband Page informed her that after they had knocked him down and murdered him, they carried him to the spot where he was found, and that there Chalk bent in his skull with the heel of his boot.

Blewett was immediately apprehended while at work in a field at Dagenham; and, after an examination at which the above evidence was elicited, he was remanded to Brixton jail.

GOUGH V. LEES.—The following letter, says a North British journal, has been received in Glasgow from Dr. Lees:—"The retraction made by my counsel, on which the nominal verdict was given, was made without any authority from me or my solicitor; on the contrary, I strenuously protested against it, and insisted on the case proceeding, fearless of the issue."



LICE.

CHARLES FRISLEY.—In reference to a recent un-  
pleasant case against a lady accused of stealing a purse  
from a lady, the following letter has been re-  
ceived from the complainant:

"I am in the papers to-day that a lady had been  
accused of taking a woman's purse in St. Paul's.  
Now, I am a married woman, and I know that it was  
not my purse, and I am sure it was not my purse.  
I am sure that the lady who was accused may not  
be a thief, but she is not a lady either."  
Yours respectfully,  
"DOWNEY COVE."

In corroboration of the above letter, it was ascertained,  
from inquiries made by the officer of the court, that the  
lady in question had been known by the parties with whom  
she was staying for the last thirty-five years as a lady of  
the most respectable character.

A CHILD IN CHAINS.—Charles Ross, a journeyman  
printer, and Emma his wife, were brought up in custody  
on a charge of grossly neglecting and ill-treating their  
child.

A police constable said that he was on duty in John  
Street, South Lambeth, and was called by the wife of a  
man, who told him a little girl, then in her shop, was  
crying and begging for food. She pointed to the  
girl, and he observed that they were strongly  
neglected, and he took her to the Lambeth Work-  
house. He subsequently went to the prisoner's residence,  
and found it in a most wretched state. There were four  
children nearly in a state of nakedness and filth,  
and these, as well as the parents, he took away with him.  
The children were here reared facing the bench, and  
the mother was in a wretched appearance. The eldest girl  
was filthy—her legs and feet perfectly bare, and  
she had a scald above the ankle so tightly that the flesh  
was much swollen. The chain was made fast by two  
pieces, and Mr. Norton at once directed the chain to be  
taken off. The constable said he found that both  
parents were much given to drink, and that their own  
nakedness and that of their children had been brought  
into a public house by the mother. The girl said that  
she had been chained so for the last week, but that at  
last the chain was taken off. The male prisoner ac-  
knowledged that he earned from 2s. to 30s. per week,  
and said he chained up the girl to prevent her running  
away, as she had frequently done.

Mr. Norton remanded the male prisoner. The  
mother and children were taken to Lambeth Work-  
house.

SWINDLERS.—CAUTION TO TRADESMEN.—A gentleman,  
who is the owner of houses in Globe Fields, Mile End  
East, Town, applied to Mr. Selig for advice. He stated  
that he had his new houses in the above locality had been  
let by a man, apparently respectable, giving a refer-  
ence to a housekeeper in Stepney, who gave him a high  
character. The man to whom he had let the house had  
since underlet to other parties at an increased rent, and  
they turned out to be a gang of swindlers, who had given  
extensive orders to tradesmen for goods of every descrip-  
tion, with a promise of immediate payment. The trades-  
men soon found out to their cost that they could not ob-  
tain their money or goods, and it was known that  
trades applied to the gang had been directly sold for  
half the invoice price.

Mr. Selig advised the applicant to consult his solicitor,  
and to give information to the police, and there was no  
doubt a good account of the gang would be soon laid  
before the public.

A police officer said that a gang of swindlers had taken  
possession of several houses in Stepney, and by referring  
to each other had obtained goods to a large amount. The  
gang having obtained all they could, and their real  
character having become known, they had suddenly dis-  
appeared, and had been traced, with their furniture, to  
Gower Street Road.

Mr. Selig said the information given would be useful  
to the public if made known through the medium of the  
public journals.

EARL KINGSTON.—Earl Kingston was summoned by a  
lawyer for cash fare.

The edman said that, on Monday week, he was called  
to take up his Lordship. The time when he took him up  
was about nine o'clock in the morning, and he set him  
down about nine o'clock at night. His fare was 30s.,  
and as there was a dispute, he offered to take 27s., 6d.  
of which was paid, and he had summoned the Earl for the  
balance.

A person who attended for the Earl asked for an ad-  
justment. He said it was an imposition; his Lordship  
was not out all the time stated, and he wished to call a  
witness.

The edman said the porter at the House of Lords, and  
a cabman, could prove at what time he took up the  
Earl to take him home.

His Lordship's representative said he objected to call  
a witness.

Mr. Selig said: But you must have them. However, as  
I wish to call a witness, I will adjourn the summons  
till Saturday next, and the porter from the House of  
Lords, and the other witnesses, can then attend.

A PRATICAL SUGGESTION.—John Atherton, an en-  
gineer, was charged with committing a violent assault on  
a lady.

The letter, who exhibited two black eyes, stated that  
though he had been married to her husband seven  
years, and conducted herself as a wife ought to do, he  
had no reason of her, and at times he ill-used her very much.  
A few days ago she was speaking to a gentleman who  
was close by, when he knocked her down.

Mr. Combe told the prisoner he was a brutal fellow,  
and he should sentence him to six months' hard  
labour.

WILLIAM GREEN, a ship-joiner, was next charged with  
assaulting his wife, who also exhibited black eyes.

Mr. Combe indicated the full punishment of six months  
imprisonment, and observed that he had no doubt some  
member of the Legislature would take the matter up  
before Parliament would take the matter up.  
The wife had been married to her husband about  
four years, and since the passing of the Protection Act  
had obtained a protecting order against her husband for  
property acquired by her.

The complainant said on Monday the 11th inst., about  
ten o'clock at night, she was standing in Earl Street,  
talking to her daughter-in-law, when she saw her husband  
coming towards her, and feeling that he would insult her  
she turned to go away. Her husband, however, came up  
to her and caught her by the shoulder, making use of  
some remark which she did not hear. She remonstrated,  
and he struck her on the throat, saying, "Take that; I  
don't care for your protection." She immediately felt  
that she was stabbed, and she saw blood spit out from  
her neck. The prisoner went away, and she fell sense-  
less to the ground. She was taken to Charing Cross  
Hospital.

Mr. H. Palmer, house-surgeon, found the prosecutor  
had received a wound three or four inches in extent,  
which penetrated to the blue-bone. The bone had  
stopped the progress of the weapon. The prosecutor was  
now likely to recover.

The prisoner was fully committed.

colour of the horses, and the first that reached the end of  
the board won the stakes. Witness saw the boys place  
money upon the horses on the cloth, and the prisoners  
covered the sums with a like amount. While he stood  
there he saw her every time. He then took her into  
custody, and sent her to the lock.

Mr. Ingham, who kept up a continual loading, said it  
was a more simple game, and she was easy to know his  
Worthin that there was no trick.

Mr. Ingham declined, not understanding the game.  
The prisoner then showed him her knees, and im-  
plored his Worship to forgive her.

Mr. Ingham, however, refused, and committed her to  
seven days' imprisonment with hard labour.

OPEN AIR PREACHING.—Mr. John Andrew, 22 years  
of age, was charged with obstructing the public thorough-  
fare, by preaching in Palace Yard, Lambeth.

A police constable deposed that a large number of  
persons had assembled along the banks of the Thames on  
the evening before, to witness the Lambeth Watermen's  
Regatta, and while the regatta was engaged in the de-  
bating heat, and the crowd most pressing, the prisoner  
commenced preaching in Palace Yard, a thoroughfare  
leading to Lambeth Palace, the residence of the Arch-  
bishop of Canterbury. Witness observing that there  
were a number of thieves assembled there, and  
knowing they would take advantage of the least oppor-  
tunity to commit robberies, requested the prisoner to desist  
for a short time until the excitement of the boat race was  
over, but he refused to desist, and charged witness with  
exceeding his duty, and this, of course, increased the  
crowd. Just before this a gentleman complained of hav-  
ing been robbed of his watch, and having mentioned this  
circumstance to the prisoner, and told him that if he did  
not discontinue for a short time he must take him before  
his superior officer, he was obliged ultimately to take him  
to the station.

The prisoner, in reply to the charge, denied that he  
had caused any interruption to the public thoroughfare,  
and also denied that the police had told him anything  
about the robbery of the watch. Their doing so, however,  
would not make any particular difference, as it was il-  
ludicrous to suppose that his preaching could have induced  
to robberies, and he confessed that he had acted on prin-  
ciple and to try his right to preach in the open air. He  
considered that preaching the Gospel in a country pro-  
fessing itself Christian was not a thing so light as to be  
interfered with by the police.

Mr. Elliott observed that there could be no doubt that  
preaching the Gospel was excellent; but there was a  
proper time, place, and season for all things, and he felt  
perfectly certain that most persons who witnessed it con-  
sidered that street preaching in London was calculated  
more to injure than to serve the cause of Christianity.  
The streets were public thoroughfares, and must be kept  
clear, and as the prisoner would not, he hoped, repeat  
the offence, he was then discharged.

Prisoner: Might I ask if preaching can be allowed at  
Kewington Cross?

Mr. Elliott: It is my opinion that the public streets  
are not the proper places for open-air preaching, and they  
ought not to be used for such a purpose.

The prisoner was then discharged.

IMPUDENT ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—Richard Williams,  
a smart young fellow, was placed at the bar before Mr.  
Elliott, charged with the following attempted robbery:

Mr. Joseph Johnson Bates, landlord of the Royal  
George public-house, at New Street, Kewington, said  
that on Saturday night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, the  
prisoner, with two others, came into his house, and stood  
in front of his bar. One of his companions quarrelled  
with a customer, and believing that this was done with  
an object, he (Mr. Bates) at once suspected them from  
their manner. Shortly afterwards, from what he heard,  
he went up stairs, and found the prisoner in a room at  
the top of the house on his hands and knees, and  
endeavouring to hide himself behind some things. He  
asked him what brought him there, but he made no  
reply; and he at once collared him, took him down stairs,  
and handed him over to a constable. At the station the  
over-a-dress, a smart, and small, came brooch produced,  
and all of which articles belonged to him (witness), were  
found on the prisoner.

The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and  
Mr. Elliott sentenced him to six months' hard labour  
at the House of Correction.

UNPLEASANT LODGERS.—Emma Ellen Lake and Mary  
Lopine, sisters, both stylishly dressed, were charged, the  
former with an assault and creating a disturbance in Pall  
Mall, and the latter with creating a disturbance at the  
station.

Mr. Price Avilen, of Pall Mall, lodging-house keeper,  
said the prisoner Emma and her sister came and took  
lodging at his house, the former representing herself as  
the wife of Captain Lake, of Aldershot. Her conduct  
was not at all what P ought to be. On the previous night  
she went out at ten o'clock, and came back at one in a  
cab. She was very noisy at the time, and refused to pay  
the edman. He remonstrated with her on her conduct,  
when she gave him two or three blows in his face.

In answer to Mr. Bendon, the prisoner Emma Lake  
said she was highly respectfully connected. She was a  
married woman, and took the lodgings on the recom-  
mendation of the prosecutor's own sister. She went out,  
and when she returned the prosecutor refused to let  
her in.

Inspector Webb said the prisoner Mary came to the  
station, and her conduct was so disorderly she was obliged  
ultimately to be taken into custody.

The prosecutor said they had conducted themselves  
abominably. He wished them to leave his house.

The prisoners having consented to immediately leave  
the prosecutor's house, Mr. Bendon ordered the constable  
to see that they did so, and they were discharged.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—William Dobson was brought  
before Mr. Bendon for final examination, charged with  
striking his wife.

The wife had been separated from her husband about  
four years, and since the passing of the Protection Act  
had obtained a protecting order against her husband for  
property acquired by her.

The complainant said on Monday the 11th inst., about  
ten o'clock at night, she was standing in Earl Street,  
talking to her daughter-in-law, when she saw her husband  
coming towards her, and feeling that he would insult her  
she turned to go away. Her husband, however, came up  
to her and caught her by the shoulder, making use of  
some remark which she did not hear. She remonstrated,  
and he struck her on the throat, saying, "Take that; I  
don't care for your protection." She immediately felt  
that she was stabbed, and she saw blood spit out from  
her neck. The prisoner went away, and she fell sense-  
less to the ground. She was taken to Charing Cross  
Hospital.

Mr. H. Palmer, house-surgeon, found the prosecutor  
had received a wound three or four inches in extent,  
which penetrated to the blue-bone. The bone had  
stopped the progress of the weapon. The prosecutor was  
now likely to recover.

The prisoner was fully committed.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

Since we last wrote, the transactions in all home securities  
have been somewhat restricted, yet the fluctuations in price have  
continued limited, and the lending speculators have shown no dis-  
position to depress the quotations. The most important feature to  
notice is an improved demand for money, and a further advance  
in the rates of discount. Both at the Bank of England and at the

leading joint stock banks, the applications for discount accom-  
modation have increased, and the supply of paper is now larger than  
for some time past. The Bank rate remains unaltered, but in  
view of the lower quotations for the last sixty days  
it is probable that it will be lowered. Four and six months bills com-  
mand 4 1/2 and 5 per cent. At these rates, the market wears a very tight  
and steady appearance.

An abundance of discounts has fallen due this week under the  
New Bankruptcy Act, and the banks, in consequence, have a large  
amount of cash at their disposal. The Bank of England, and it is  
probable that the other joint stock banks, will be enabled to supply  
the market with cash at a lower rate than at present. A further  
advance in the rate of discount is not probable, but the banks will  
continue to supply the market with cash at a lower rate than at present.

The London market has been in a very moderate state, and  
most of the time has been taken for shipment to the Continent.  
The market for cotton has been steady, at 6 1/2 per cent. for standard  
quality, and 6 1/4 per cent. for inferior quality. The market for  
sugar has been steady, at 10 1/2 per cent. for standard quality, and  
10 1/4 per cent. for inferior quality. The market for coffee has been  
steady, at 12 1/2 per cent. for standard quality, and 12 1/4 per cent. for  
inferior quality. The market for tea has been steady, at 14 1/2 per  
cent. for standard quality, and 14 1/4 per cent. for inferior quality.

The market for gold has been steady, at 100 per cent. for  
standard quality, and 100 per cent. for inferior quality. The market  
for silver has been steady, at 100 per cent. for standard quality, and  
100 per cent. for inferior quality. The market for copper has been  
steady, at 100 per cent. for standard quality, and 100 per cent. for  
inferior quality. The market for iron has been steady, at 100 per  
cent. for standard quality, and 100 per cent. for inferior quality.

The market for wheat has been steady, at 100 per cent. for  
standard quality, and 100 per cent. for inferior quality. The market  
for barley has been steady, at 100 per cent. for standard quality, and  
100 per cent. for inferior quality. The market for oats has been  
steady, at 100 per cent. for standard quality, and 100 per cent. for  
inferior quality. The market for corn has been steady, at 100 per  
cent. for standard quality, and 100 per cent. for inferior quality.

The market for flour has been steady, at 100 per cent. for  
standard quality, and 100 per cent. for inferior quality. The market  
for meal has been steady, at 100 per cent. for standard quality, and  
100 per cent. for inferior quality. The market for bran has been  
steady, at 100 per cent. for standard quality, and 100 per cent. for  
inferior quality. The market for straw has been steady, at 100 per  
cent. for standard quality, and 100 per cent. for inferior quality.

The market for hay has been steady, at 100 per cent. for  
standard quality, and 100 per cent. for inferior quality. The market  
for clover has been steady, at 100 per cent. for standard quality, and  
100 per cent. for inferior quality. The market for lucerne has been  
steady, at 100 per cent. for standard quality, and 100 per cent. for  
inferior quality. The market for vetch has been steady, at 100 per  
cent. for standard quality, and 100 per cent. for inferior quality.

The market for turnips has been steady, at 100 per cent. for  
standard quality, and 100 per cent. for inferior quality. The market  
for potatoes has been steady, at 100 per cent. for standard quality, and  
100 per cent. for inferior quality. The market for cabbages has been  
steady, at 100 per cent. for standard quality, and 100 per cent. for  
inferior quality. The market for carrots has been steady, at 100 per  
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The market for onions has been steady, at 100 per cent. for  
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for leeks has been steady, at 100 per cent. for standard quality, and  
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